

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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No. 2157.—VOL. LXXVII.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1880.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



ALBANIAN WAR-DANCE IN THE CAMP NEAR DULCIGNO, DURING THE FEAST OF THE RAMAZAN.
DRAWN ON THE SPOT BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, R. C. WOODVILLE.—SEE PAGE 337.

BIRTHS.

On the 21st ult., at Bridge House, Church Minshall, Cheshire, Mrs. A. N. Hornby, of a son.

On the 19th ult., at 7, Laura-place, Southampton, the wife of Edward Cooper, Esq., of Monte Video, of a daughter.

On the 25th ult., at 17, Coates-crescent, Edinburgh, the Lady Balfour, of Burleigh, of a son.

On Aug. 5, at Wellington, New Zealand, the wife of the Hon. G. R. Johnson, of a son and heir.

On the 26th ult., at Douglas Castle, Lanark, the Lady Dunglass, of a daughter.

On the 20th ult., at Wyesham, Monmouth, Lady Mackworth, of a daughter.

On the 27th ult., at Eaton-terrace, the Hon. Mrs. Pakington, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 21st ult., at the parish church, Chiselhurst, Francis Holdsworth Hunt, of 4, Queensborough-terrace, Kensington-gardens, son of Holdsworth Hunt, Esq., of Park-crescent and the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Agnes Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Frederick Halsey Ianson, Esq., of Oakbank, Chiselhurst, and 41, Finsbury-circus.

On the 23rd ult., at St. Jude's Church, Southsea, Herbert Winnington, eldest son of the late Henry Barry Domville, Esq., to Rose, second daughter of Admiral of the Fleet Sir George Sartorius, G.C.B., and widow of Captain John Winnington.

On the 18th ult., at Penn Church, Bucks, Sir John H. Keane, to Harriet, only daughter of the late E. B. Thorneycroft, Esq.

On the 23rd ult., at All Saints' Church, Margaret-street, Captain W. H. Newenham, to the Hon. Louisa J. Edwards.

DEATHS.

On the 24th ult., at The Elms, Dulwich, the Lady Elizabeth Murray, aged 77.

On the 25th ult., at her residence, 23, Taverton-street, Gordon-square, in her 84th year, Louisa, widow of the late Colonel Sir George Henry Hewett, of Netherseale, in the county of Leicester, Baronet.

On the 25th ult., after a long illness, at his residence, 58, Warwick-square, S.W., Admiral Sir J. Walter Trelton, K.C.B., grandnephew of General Sir Banastre Trelton, G.C.B.

On the 23rd ult., at Ashford Hall, Bakewell, Lord George Henry Cavendish, aged 70.

On the 18th ult., at Gosport, aged 63, Major Alexander Penrose Miller, Governor of the Military Prison, and late of the 92nd Gordon Highlanders, second son of the late Thomas Miller, Yr., of Glenlee and Barskimming (eldest son of Sir William Miller, Bart., Lord Glenlee), and brother of the late Sir William Miller, third Baronet.

On the 23rd ult., at his residence, Curra h Chase, County Limerick, Sir Vere Edmond Pery de Vere, Bart., aged 72.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 3.

SUNDAY, OCT. 3.	
Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.	St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. T. Teignmouth Shore; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Piers, Cloughton; 7 p.m., Rev. H. L. Thompson, Rector of Iron-Aston, Gloucestershire.
Morning Lessons: Ezek. xiv., Eph. iv. 1-25. Evening Lessons: Ezek. xviii. or xxiv. 15, Luke vi. 1-20.	Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. V. H. Stanton.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.	Temple Church, 11 a.m., Dean Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. C. J. Ball, Chaplain of Lincoln's Inn.	
MONDAY, OCT. 4.	
Photographic Society's Exhibition opens (till Nov. 13), 10 a.m.	City of London Institute, Cowper-street: Beginning of Session—Professor Armstrong on Organic Chemistry, first of thirty lectures on Chemistry, on Mondays, 9.30 p.m.
Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m.	St. Paul's Cathedral, Harvest Thanksgiving Service, 7 p.m., the Bishop of Bedford.
Hospital Medical Schools open—Middlesex: distribution of prizes, 3 p.m.; dinner, St. James's Hall, 6.30 p.m.; University College: address by Professor J. Burdon Sanderson, 8 p.m.; Dental Hospital.	
TUESDAY, OCT. 5.	
New Moon, 4.43 a.m.	City of London Institute: Professor Ayton, first of course of lectures on Electrical Instruments, 8.30 p.m.
Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.	Races: Nottingham.
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Mr. T. F. Dallin on Rhetoric; and on the 7th, 8th).	
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5.	
National Social Science Association, Congress at Edinburgh (seven days); sermon at St. Giles's; evening, inaugural address by Lord Reay, the President, in the Free Church Assembly Hall.	Incorporated Law Society, meeting at Sheffield (two days).
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.	Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p.m. (address by Dr. J. Langdon Down).
Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m.	Presentation of the Freedom of the City to Sir Henry Bessemer at Guildhall; and dinner at the Mansion House.
THURSDAY, OCT. 7.	
Toxophilite Society, extra target.	London Sailing Club: Handicap Race
FRIDAY, OCT. 8.	
British Museum reopens	City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. N. Heinemann on Political Economy).
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.	Tunbridge Wells Agricultural Association Show.
City of London Institute, Professor Ayton, first of course of lectures on Weighing Appliances, &c., 8.30 p.m.	Races: Kempton Park.
SATURDAY, OCT. 9.	
London Sailing Club: closing cruise.	

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	Rain in 24 hours, next morning.
19	29.655	50.2	44.0	81	7	58.6	46.3	WSW. WNW.	239	0.090
20	29.664	52.4	41.1	67	5	62.0	44.0	WSW. WNW. W.	72	0.020
21	29.907	52.1	51.1	95	9	60.6	48.2	W. SW. S.	279	0.025
22	29.978	59.0	54.8	86	9	63.6	49.0	SW. W.	97	0.035
23	30.102	62.4	55.7	81	9	68.6	59.4	W. NW. N.W.	46	0.010
24	30.079	58.5	54.7	88	7	68.7	51.0	WNW. WSW.	84	0.005
25	30.070	59.1	53.0	81	8	67.0	53.8	WSW.	48	0.005

* Dew and rain. † Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. :—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.643	29.832	29.886	29.969	30.112	30.104	30.070
Temperature of Air	51.8	55.2	54.2	59.8	62.6	59.0	60.8
Temperature of Evaporation	49.1	49.2	52.4	57.4	59.5	57.4	57.8
Direction of Wind	WSW.	WNW.	SW.	SW.	NW.	WNW.	WSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 9.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 51 1 25	1 40 1 58	2 15 2 32	2 50 3 8	3 27 3 45	4 7 4 27	4 48 5 10

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at Three and Eight,
ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.

the oldest established and most successful Entertainment in the world, and
THE ACKNOWLEDGED SUPREME HEAD OF ALL CONTEMPORARY
MINSTREL COMPANIES
on either side of the Atlantic, comprising "as it has done for more than fifteen
years past."
FORTY ARTISTES OF KNOWN EMINENCE.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION." "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM." "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT
will REOPEN for the AUTUMN SEASON on MONDAY, OCT. 4, with THE
PIRATES' HOME, Mr. Corney Grain's Musical Sketch, THE LONDON SEASON,
and, &c., &c. A new First Part, and a new Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney
Grain, will be produced soon after the opening.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-
place.

MACCABE'S FAREWELL TO LONDON.—GREAT
ST. JAMES'S HALL, Regent-street and Piccadilly.—The immense success
which has stamped each representation of FREDERICK MACCABE'S Popular Entertain-
ment, BEGONE DULL CARE, during the past four weeks, renders it only neces-
sary to announce that it will be given EVERY EVENING at Eight, and SATURDAY
AFTERNOONS at Three, for a short time only, previous to his retirement. Popular
prices—ad., 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., and 3s. Tickets at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly, and all Agents.
Doors open at 7.30; commence at 8.
JOHN F. SUTTON, Business Manager.

EGYPTIAN LARGE HALL.—Mr. DUNCAN MILLER'S
ROYAL HANDBELL-RINGERS will give a Series of MATINEES on the
days when Maskelyne and Cooke's Entertainment is given in the evenings
only. On MONDAY NEXT, OCT. 4, this celebrated company will introduce for the
first time, a New Peal of 130 Bells. The bell-ringing will be interspersed with Glee-
singing and the blindfold portraiture of Mr. J. W. Benn. Fauteuils, 5s.; Stalls, 5s.;
Admission, 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., and 3s. Monday, Next, Oct. 4, Tuesday, 5th, Thursday, 7th, and
Friday, 8th, at Three o'clock.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—MATINEE,
WEDNESDAY, at Three; Matinée, SATURDAY. Every Evening, at
Eight. Extraordinary and unprecedented ovation. Positively Last Three Weeks.
HAYLEY'S AMERICAN UNITED MASTODON MINSTRELS. Forty Famous
Performers—Forty Last Three Weeks—Twelve Song and Dance Artists. Last Three
Weeks—Twelve Champion Clog-Dancers. Last Three Weeks—Eight End Men; Twelve
Banjo Experts; Forty Artists. Great success. DOWN IN A COAL-MINE.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry
Irving.—THE CORSIAN BROTHERS (Every Night at 8.30)—Louis and Fabien
del Franchi, Mr. Irving. At 7.30, BYGONES, by A. W. Pinero. Doors open at 7.
Special Morning Performances of THE CORSIAN BROTHERS, Saturdays, OCT. 3,
16, 23, 30, at 2.30. Box Office (Mr. Hurst) open 10 to 5 daily. Seats booked by letter or
telegram.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1880.

The Naval Demonstration before Dulcigno has not come off. The concert of Powers is still unbroken, but the question with which it has to deal seems to be changing its character. Coercive measures against the Albanian League are one thing; against the Turkish Empire are another, involving vast responsibility. Riza Pasha, the military representative of the Porte at Dulcigno and its neighbourhood, has given warning to Prince Nikita that he will consider it a *casus belli* should the Montenegrins pass their frontiers. The Prince is, therefore, naturally anxious to ascertain what help the combined fleet could, or would, give him in case of his coming into collision with Turkish troops, and the Admirals have referred the matter home to their respective Governments.

There would seem to be very little hope that the Sultan will, meanwhile, take counsel with prudence. His tone has gradually shifted from evasion and obstruction to defiance. He lays down conditions for the cession of Dulcigno with all the arrogant assumption of a master of the situation. Of the obligations which he took upon himself as a subscribing party to the Treaty of Berlin he is utterly heedless. The solemn engagements with the Signatory Powers, whereby he escaped from the far more stringent and extensive demands of Russia through the Treaty of San Stefano, are in his eyes, so far, at least, as Montenegro, Greece, and Armenia are concerned, such as he is fully entitled at his will to repudiate. He has contrived to defer the fulfilment of them so long that he is now emboldened to ignore them altogether. His pretexts are, of course, varied. Routed out of one proposition he betakes himself to another. He could not be more exacting if he were an autocrat playing upon the fears and tiring the patience of dependent and subordinate authorities. He does not even now believe in the European concert. He appears to have surrendered himself to the conclusion that by desperate audacity he will create confusion where negotiation has failed him. He stands upon what he calls his sovereign rights, and from them he would have it believed that he has made up his mind never to part with a single iota, now or hereafter, treaty obligations notwithstanding.

Now, it would be a mistake to suppose that the whole question at issue between him and the Signatory Powers is the cession of Dulcigno to the Montenegrins. If this were all, the machinery constructed and about to be put in motion against him is out of all proportion to the supposed object in view. On his part, he sees behind the cession of this miserable port the further cession of extended frontiers to the Greeks, of administrative reforms in Asia, and of improved government in his European Provinces. On the other hand, the European Powers are carrying forward a process, beginning at Dulcigno, designed to substitute for a universal scramble and consequent social anarchy, at the expiration of the Turkish Empire in Europe, the peaceable development of the Nationalities still subject to his sway. What may be the secret hopes, or motives, of the now concerting Powers it is useless to inquire. Nor is it necessary. Of this they are assured in common—that the Turkish Empire in Europe is rapidly yielding to the force of internal decay, and must eventually—probably within a very few years—come to an end. The inheritance which it will leave behind it is a rich one. Who shall possess it? Is it not better to forestall a general conflict by previous agreement amongst themselves that neither of them will assert a claim, but that the land shall be for the inhabitants that occupy it—parcelled among them upon a just consideration of their right, and made over to them, as opportunity may serve, by the sanction and with the goodwill of the European Powers. Such is the theory at present in vogue. And the policy which accords with it

aims at the gradual and, as far as possible, silent and peaceful transference of the administrative authority of South-Eastern Europe, at present vested in the Sultan and his Pashas, to appropriate organisations, or autonomies, of the populations now burdened by oppressive Turkish misrule. The experiment is one of far-seeing and provident statesmanship. It may succeed, and, if it should, it will solve the Eastern Question without any abundant effusion of blood. It may fail, but the question it involves will not lose altogether through failure. At any rate, the position assumed, for the present, by the Signatory Powers is one the key to which is to be sought in the public wellbeing of Europe, and not in the narrower and more selfish ambition of individual States.

We should read what is now doing in the Adriatic, and in the diplomacy which is being employed in Constantinople by the Ambassadors of the Signatory Powers, by the light of this ulterior intention. It is (if we may so say) a new departure, adapted, as far as human foresight will allow, to a just and pacific resolution of a problem which might otherwise, and in all probability would, kindle a conflagration the devastating power of which it is impossible to foresee. To take that departure requires the utmost precaution, and will probably draw more largely upon public patience than has been exhibited of late in international affairs. Some of us will remember how the basis of the Kingdom of Belgium, now a contented and prosperous community, was laid by Lord Palmerston—how intricate and involved appeared to be the diplomatic action which terminated at last in such conspicuous success—how serious were the perils which impended over the inception and the realisation of that political experiment. Similar statesmanship, employing similar means, may perhaps succeed in bringing about a similar result in South-Eastern Europe. The Powers are debarred by their several interests and their mutual relations from precipitate action against the Turkish Empire. They are also prevented by the pledges they have already given to the world from letting their show of concert come to nothing. They have within themselves the fullest means of dealing peremptorily with the Porte, in case of the Sultan's continued recusancy. They will use these means, we anticipate, only in the last resort. It is much to be desired that they will not be driven to do so at all. But every step forward which they take in pursuit of the object they have in view will put each of them under a more pressing obligation to take the next step; and, in a matter like this, "*ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte*." The handing over, with or without fighting, of Dulcigno to the Montenegrins will wonderfully clear the way for the settlement of the other unfulfilled stipulations of the Berlin Treaty.

THE CHURCH.

Mr. Gladstone has sent to the Bishop of Truro £25 towards the erection of Truro Cathedral.

The annual conference of the Evangelical Alliance will be held this year at Nottingham, in the week commencing Tuesday, Oct. 19.

The Church of Allhallows, East India Docks, was consecrated by the Bishop of Bedford on Wednesday, the sermon being preached by the Rev. Dr. Ridding, Head-Master of Winchester College.

It is officially announced that a new archdeaconry in the diocese of Chester has been created, to be named "the archdeaconry of Macclesfield;" and that within the said archdeaconry a new rural deanery, to be called "the rural deanery of Congleton," has likewise been formed.

A fête champêtre, in aid of the Leamington parish church organ fund, took place last week in the grounds of Shrubland Hall. The ordinary features of a bazaar were supplemented by vocal and instrumental concerts, and archery and lawn tennis tournaments. There was a very fashionable attendance.

The Manchester Guardian understands that the Commissioners appointed under the Incumbents Resignation Act, 1871, to inquire into the representations made by Canon Bardsley relating to his resignation of St. Ann's Rectory, have determined to allow Canon Bardsley a yearly pension out of the revenues of the benefice.

In commemoration of the centenary of Sunday schools a demonstration of the schools in the Manchester Cathedral rural deanery was held last Saturday afternoon in Stevenson-square. Upwards of 10,000 children were present. Addresses upon Sunday-school work were given by the Rural Dean (the Rev. Canon Woodhouse), who presided, the Dean of Manchester, and Mr. G. Mihner.

The Church Conference at Durham was brought to a close on Wednesday week, when interesting papers were read on "The Present and Future of our Schools," "Church Patronage," and "The Retention of the Young of our Mining Population under Church Influences and Ordinances." Discussions followed, in which the Bishop of Durham, the Dean of Durham, Sir Charles Trevelyan, the Archdeacons of Durham and Northumberland, and others took part.

At a meeting held at Greenwich last Saturday, it was resolved to raise a fund to establish a hospital as a memorial of the late Canon Miller, the founder of Hospital Sunday; and at a meeting held at the Chapter House, St. Paul's Cathedral, on Monday, a committee was appointed for the purpose of raising £10,000 as a memorial to the late Rev. C. F. Lowder, to be expended in completing the works begun by him in connection with St. George's Mission.

The memorial-stones of a new English Wesleyan chapel at Conway were placed yesterday week. Mr. Watkin Williams, Q.C., M.P., expressed his pleasure as a Churchman in finding that so many clergymen who had opposed the Burials Bill were ready to bow loyally to the measure now that it had passed. He trusted that Dean Stanley's desire for the nationalisation of the churches, and their free use by all religious denominations, would soon be an accomplished fact. Mr. Minnie, the member for Warrington, also took part in the ceremony, which was followed by a luncheon in the Guildhall, at which the Mayor (Alderman D. Owen) presided.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

A correspondent, for whose respectability and sincerity I can vouch, sends me the relation of a curious case of what I may term "Corsican Brotherhood," not by any means "legendary," but bearing on two living persons. I give an epitome of his story, omitting specific mention of names and places:—

There lives in a city in Scotland a well-known artist, a man of singular ability and great force and originality of character. He has a brother, also devoted to artistic pursuits, who is resident in the United States, in one of the Atlantic cities. The brother living in Scotland was an intimate friend of my correspondent's eldest son, who a few years ago, when he was going for the first time to America, gratefully accepted the artist's assurance that every attention would be paid to him by the brother domiciled in the States, to whom he would require no formal letter of introduction. He had written to his brother, he said, telling him the name of the steamer in which my correspondent's son was to take passage, and requesting him to be on the wharf on the day of the vessel's probable arrival. He added, "You will see me standing on the quay." On his arrival at the port of his destination my informant's son looked anxiously along the line of faces on the Custom House wharf; and there, to his amazement, he did see to all appearance the friend with whom he had parted in Scotland. The identity seemed to be complete and perfect. It may be urged that all this may be common enough in the case of twins; but, my correspondent goes on to observe, more remains behind. There is an entire physical and mental sympathy between the two brothers. When one is ill, in body or in mind, the other, without actually experiencing the bodily ailment, is *uneasily aware that something is wrong with his brother*. It is, in fact, the "legend" of the Dei Franchi family, and the real case of MM. Louis and Charles Blanc over again. Are these instances of exact sympathy, in body and mind, between twins common or not? You will not fail to remember that the Siamese Twins, who were in America when the Great Civil War broke out, took diametrically opposite sides. One was vehemently Northern, and the other as strongly "Secesh" in his proclivities. But then the American Civil War would have divided Castor and Pollux, and made even the Brothers Cheeryble deadly enemies.

Mem.: You have heard, of course, the rumour that the twinning of the Siamese brethren was artificial, and the result of some cunningly Oriental Taliacotian operation to which there is a droll allusion in "Hudibras" and a fantastic reference in Victor Hugo's account of the *comparchicos* in "L'Homme qui rit."

When the patronage of President Lincoln was solicited by Artemus Ward for his lectures, the wise and humorous "Uncle Abe" replied that it had always struck him that lectures were a kind of entertainment highly pleasant and profitable to those who liked lectures, which he, Abraham Lincoln, failed to do. Notwithstanding the cautious caveat of Mr. Lincoln, all of us, I should say, will derive equal pleasure and profit from reading Dr. Benjamin R. Richardson's excellent lecture on "Woman as a Health Reformer," delivered at the late Sanitary Congress at Exeter. It seems to be the fixed opinion of one of the most indefatigable men of science and one of the most practical and single-minded philanthropists of the age that, if English ladies would only give their minds to the thoroughly sanitative ordering of their households, and the scientific superintendence of the food of their families, not only dust, damp, dirt and discomfort, but disease might be banished from our dwellings, and every home in England might be made a Home in the City of Hygieia. I am the more overjoyed at the prospect held out to us because it happens that I live in an establishment presided over by a notable housewife under whose auspices the broom, the scrubbing-brush, the Bath brick, the whitewashing-brush, the disinfectant, and the Original Little Dustpan are so continually flying about that I sometimes fancy that her sympathies are in unison with the celebrated Dutch *waive*, who, being asked by her pastor to give her idea of Paradise, replied that she imagined it to be a place very clean and tidy and shiny, and where there was nothing but sweeping, scrubbing, scouring, and polishing from Monday morning till Saturday night—for Ever and Ever.

But will Dr. Richardson help us in this dilemma? In the course of his lecture he observes that "where any living thing that ought not to be in a house exists in it, that house is unclean, and in some way uninhabitable for health: for health will not abide with anything that is uncleanly." Now, it happens that I am in the habit of sitting up very late at night; and, in the midst of my vigils, long after the household have gone to bed, the merry brown mice come leaping out of their holes, and give performances on the flying trapèze with the aid of the fireirons in the fender, and run St. Legers and Metropolitan Handicaps over the carpet, and positively swarm up the window curtains, with the desperate intent, as I take it, of gnawing at the tails of the canary birds through the bars of their cages. Set we never so many traps, the mice do not apparently diminish in any appreciable degree; and I fancy that they have entered into a friendly compact with the cat, who lets them alone, as a rule, "for a consideration," and only sacrifices a whiskered scapegoat now and again to keep up appearances. Will Dr. Benjamin R. Richardson assist us in the matter of the mice?

Again, late in the night I often hear strange noises, as of the opening and shutting of doors in the kitchen; and then, armed with a poker (in the remote event of burglars being about) I descend to the lower regions. I find the stone flooring of an exquisitely clean kitchen literally carpeted with black-beetles. I am told that all kinds of noxious substances are administered to these insects with the view of thinning their number, but with no appreciable result. Surely these are among the living things which ought not to exist in an "immaculate" house. Will Dr. Richardson help us in the black beetle difficulty?

Meanwhile, the good and kindly physician tells English ladies what they have to do if they would become Perfect Housewives. They must learn the elements of the anatomy and physiology of the human body (send to Mr. Stanford, of Charing-cross, for Mrs. Florence Fenwick Miller's "Atlas of Anatomy"); they must know all about the circulation of the blood, the nervous system and the visual functions, the phenomena of the digestive organs and the attributes of the membranous expanses. They must be well up in the laws of respiration and aerodynamics. They must be able to distinguish, at a glance, pure from impure water; they must have a practical acquaintance with sanitary engineering, the canons of caloric and refrigeration, and the chemistry of food. Then, but not till then, they may consider themselves to be on the high road to becoming Perfect Housewives.

Francis of Verulam (one of whose last acts on earth was the trial of an experiment in domestic economy, by stuffing the carcase of a fowl with snow to see whether the flesh could be preserved from decay by cold) tells a capital story, with which all my readers may not be acquainted, about good housewifery. It is the two hundred and seventy-eighth of "Bacon's Apophthegms":—

There was a lady of the West Country that gave great entertainment at her house to most of the gallant gentlemen thereabout, and amongst others Sir Walter Raleigh was one. This lady, though otherwise a stately dame, was a notable good housewife; and in the morning betimes she called to one of her maids and asked, "Is the Piggy served?" Sir Walter Raleigh's bed-chamber was fast by the lady's, and he heard her. A little while before dinner the lady came down into the Great Chamber, which was full of gentlemen; and as soon as Sir Walter Raleigh set eye upon her, "Madam," saith he, "Is the Piggy served?" The lady answered, "You best know whether you have had your breakfast." She had him there, I think. That was a "notable good housewife," after my own heart.

Among these said Apophthegms (they are dangerous things to refer to while you are writing "copy," for they are so full of wit and wisdom that what should be a minute's reference often swells, in despite of your volition, into an hour's enchanting reading) I also note, under the ninety-seventh head: Alonso of Arragon was wont to say in commendation of Age "That age appeared to be best in four things; old wood best to burn, old wine to drink, old friends to trust, and old authors to read." I should like to know something more about the bibliography of Alonso el Sabio's maxim. Is there any English version of his sayings extant? I remember that a former Prime Minister of Belgium had the "Four Things Commendable in Age" inscribed on the walls of his study; and it is very probable that they may have become proverbial in Flanders from the time of the Spanish domination. But they are also to be found running round the cornice of the divan adjoining the dining-room of a house in Arlington-street, Piccadilly—an old house, recently splendidly restored and decorated—a house formerly inhabited by Horace Walpole, and the *salle à manger* of which is traditionally supposed to have served as a model to Hogarth for the *mise-en-scène* of the second tableau in the "Marriage à la Mode."

Now, it is not very difficult to surmise whence the eighteenth century occupant of the house in Arlington-street may have got the Alonso the Wise quotation. "The Four Commendations" are to be found in Dr. King's "Anecdotes of his Own Times;" and the genial Jacobite Doctor probably quoted the words from Bacon. But whence did Francis of Verulam get them? From Gondomar, the Spanish Ambassador?

A lady correspondent, kindly responding to my late abject appeal for a little Pity (in consequence of the heat of the weather and the woful mass of unanswered letters staring me in the face) has written to say that she does pity me sincerely; but, at the same time, would I be good enough "to tell her something about Peg Woffington." Now, really, my dear Madam! I had best refer my fair correspondent to Mr. Charles Reade. I am myself precluded, by a humble but earnest desire to make this page one for family reading, from dwelling on the private life of fascinating, charitable, erring Madam Peg.

Yet, through a pleasant coincidence, I am able to tell my lady correspondent something about Peg Woffington's versatility as an actress. The very same post which brought me the compassionate letter also conveyed to me two numbers of a very old Dublin newspaper, sent me in sheer kindness by some unknown friend. In the advertising columns of "Esdaill's News Letter," No. 623, for April 13-15, 1752, I read that on the 16th was to be performed at the Theatre Royal in Smock Alley, "by Command of their Graces the Duke and Dutchess of Dorset," a Comedy called "The Man of Mode; or, Sir Fopling Flutter"—Dorimant, Mr. Sheridan; Sir Fopling Flutter, Mr. Cibber; Loveit, Mrs. Woffington. Between that date and May 4 Peg was advertised in advance to play, for the benefit of divers members of the Smock-alley company, the characters of Charlotte in "The Refusal," Hippolita in "She Would and She Would Not," Silvia in "The Recruiting Officer," Clarissa in "The City Wives' Confederacy," Portia in "The Merchant of Venice," Elvira in "The Spanish Friar," and Mrs. Ford in "The Merry Wives of Windsor." For her own benefit Peg played, by vice-regal command, Phædra in the tragedy of "Phædra and Hippolitus." Sheridan was the Theseus, and Digges the Hippolitus. Most versatile of Pegs! She seems to have been, dramatically, the Sarah Bernhardt of the eighteenth century. This Dublin programme (I miss the part of Sir Harry Wildair from it) seems to comprise the leading features of the Woffingtonian *répertoire*.

Mem.: Mr. Thomas Sheridan, Manager of the Theatre Royal, Smock Alley, had, when Peg Woffington came to fulfil her starring engagement in Dublin, a baby boy some twelve months old, who had been christened Richard Brinsley. In 1754, the theatre in Smock-alley was wrecked by a political mob, excited to fury by the delivery of a passage in "Mahomet," beginning "Crush, Crush those vipers." The disturbance (which for the time ruined Manager Sheridan) is mentioned in a note to Percy Fitzgerald's "Boswell's Life of Johnson," vol. i., p. 236.

Oddly enough, the social (not the financial) fortunes of the Sheridan family sprang from the wrecking of the theatre in Smock Alley. Manager Sheridan was partially compensated for his losses by Government; he was patronised by Lord Townsend; commissions in the Army were offered to his sons; and his daughters were placed on the Concordatum Fund. Young Richard Brinsley was sent to Harrow, and entered life as what in vulgar parlance is termed "a swell," unfortunately without any money. "Sweldom" without money is a syllogism with false premisses. In the whole melancholy story of Sheridan's life I do not know of a more ghastly episode than that of the bailiff who came to arrest him, when he was on his dying bed, being repulsed and ejected by the footman.

I seriously declare—and I make the declaration with the simple desire to acquire information—that until the other day I did not know that the illustrious author of "The School for Scandal" and "The Rivals" also wrote the burlesque ballad of "Billy Taylor was a gay young fellow." Among the thousands of ditties—amatory, bacchanalian, comic, nautical, and patriotic—in the "Universal Songster" (three vols., Jones and Co., "Temple of the Muses," Finsbury-square: Jones and Co. succeeded, I think, the eccentric bibliopole Lackington) I duly find the ballad of "Billy Taylor," with a superbly funny illustration by George Cruikshank (the bulk of the vignettes are from designs by his brother Robert); but no author's name is given. But in the prefatory remarks by "D—G." to the late Mr. J. B. Buckstone's "Nautical Burlesque Burletta of 'Billy Taylor, or the Gay Young Fellow,'" first produced at the Adelphi Theatre on Nov. 9, 1829, allusion is made to the "Billy Taylor" of Sheridan as "a whimsy thrown off in one of those joyous moments which gladdened the heart of that eccentric genius." "D—G." obscurely hints that Sheridan might have owed his inspiration to some such long obsolete lyrics as "Constant Betty's Garland," "The Young Man's Resolution to Go to Sea by Reason of his False Love," or "The Politic Sailor; or, the London Miss Outwitted." There is a theatrical tradition that the sublime Sarah Siddons was very fond of singing "Billy Taylor." We sadly want a new collection of old (not ancient) popular songs. For years I have not met with a copy of the original "George Barnwell," who was not hanged, you will remember, but escaped to "outlandish parts," and died, I think, in Poland.

"What next—and next?" is a question which I am continually putting to myself in view of the curiously diversified queries addressed to me by correspondents from divers parts of the world. Where is the maxim of "Spare the Rod and Spoil the Child" (so often and so erroneously ascribed to King Solomon) to be found? asks one. The cruel counsel which, mainly because so many people thought it to be Solomon's, has been the cause of woes unnumbered to British childhood, is to be found in "Hudibras," Part II., Canto I., verse 45.

Another correspondent wishes to know the origin of the slang term, "Hookey Walker." "The Slang Dictionary" (New Edition, Chatto and Windus, 1874) gives two derivations of this mysterious expression, one relating to an aquiline-nosed Hebrew, who exhibited an orrery called the "Eidouranion," and at whose gesticulations irreverent audiences used to laugh; and another referring to a magistrate named Walker, whose sharp proboscis earned for him the epithet of Hookey, and conferred the title of "beak" on all his successors. On the other hand, Dr. Cobham Brewer, in his "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable," says *sub voce* "Hookey Walker," that John Walker was an outdoor clerk at Longman, Clementi, and Co.'s, Cheapside, who was noted for his eagle-nose, whence he acquired the sobriquet of "Old Hookey." "Hookey's" office was to keep the employes to their work, or in case of dereliction of duty to report them to the principals. Dr. Brewer gives the Slang Dictionary of "Jon Bee" as his authority, and adds that "Hookey Walker" still means a tale not to be trusted. My earliest recollection of this very vulgar saying was in the refrain of a song which used to be sung about the streets about 1840, and which runs:—

He got the coat, but as for the tin,
'Twas Walker the New Penny Post Man, oh!

There is yet another supposititious derivation, and which has some connection with a watchmaker at Liverpool named Walker; but I have forgotten its bearings. In slang Americanese to pawn your diamonds is to "Walker your Rainbows."

Mem.: I note in Dr. Cobham Brewer's dictionary an abstruse little paragraph touching the doctrines of Pythagoras and Kepler on the "Music of the Spheres." He might have reminded his readers that the expression is also used by Butler in "Hudibras," Part II., Canto I., verses 17-18—

Her voice the Music of the Spheres,
So loud it deafens people's ears.

Is it in Shakspeare? To my shame, I have not got a Cowden Clarke's "Concordance."

I am asked to say a good word for St. Andrew's Waterside Mission for Sailors, Emigrants, and Fishermen. I do not know whether any words of mine can do good; but, such as they are, I am glad to use them in saying that the admirable movement to which I am alluding originated some fifteen years ago, when it occurred to an excellent clergyman at Gravesend that some benefit might be done to mariners and emigrants, who often had to pass months at sea without newspapers and with scarcely a book to read, by starting them at the outset of their voyage with a stock of amusing and instructive literature, especially illustrated papers. The first appeal of the estimable clergyman in question was made in the columns of the *Illustrated London News*, resulting in donations to the Mission of some thousands of books, pamphlets, periodicals, and illustrated papers.

The dépôt of the Gravesend Waterside Mission and the office of the Secretary are at 36, City Chambers, Railway-place, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.; and the Treasurer is the Rev. Canon Scarth, Holy Trinity Vicarage, Gravesend, Kent. Since the Mission began its kindly, useful work about four thousand ships have been supplied with compact little libraries; and thousands upon thousands of pamphlets and periodicals have been distributed among foreign Seamen's Hospitals and Sailors' Homes, and to fishing fleets and coasting vessels. I would strongly press the claims of the Gravesend Waterside Mission upon members of Parliament and upon my colleagues in Journalism, who often do not know what to do with the piles of miscellaneous papers which accumulate in their houses and offices.

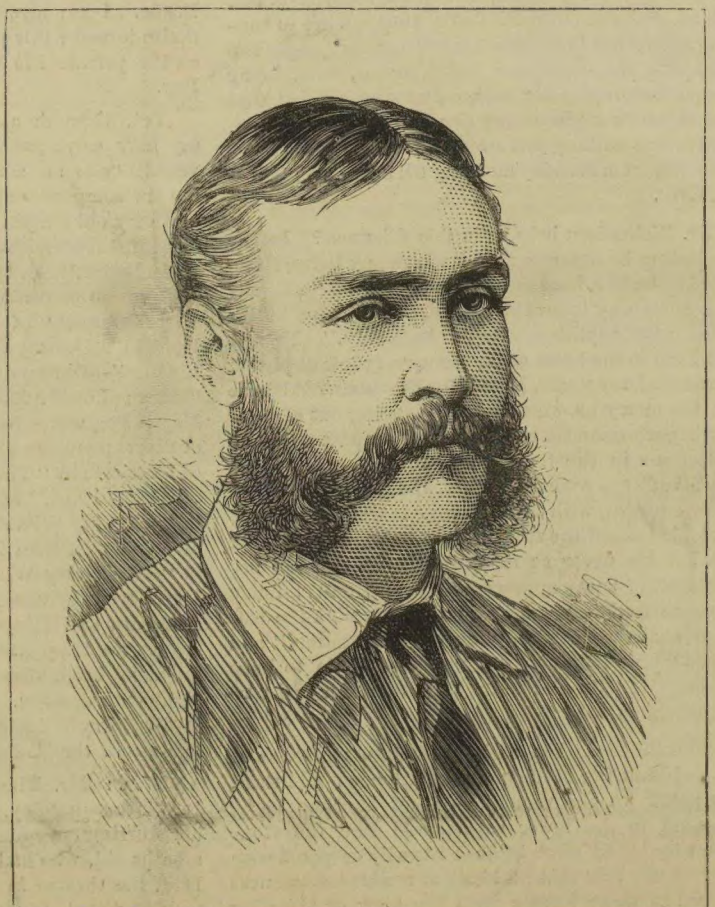
G. A. S.



THE LATE LORD CHIEF BARON SIR FITZROY KELLY.—SEE PAGE 326.



THE LATE CAPTAIN GEORGE M. CRUICKSHANK, R.E.,
KILLED IN THE SORTIE FROM CANDAHAR.—SEE PAGE 326.



THE LATE MR. G. F. GRACE, THE CRICKETER.
SEE PAGE 326.

THE DISASTROUS LANDSLIP IN INDIA.

SEE PAGE 323.



NAINI TAL: THE CHURCH—A PEEP FROM THE UPPER MALL.



NAINI TAL: CAPTAIN BIRNEY'S HOUSE, ABOVE THE HOTEL.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Sept. 28.

On Thursday morning the *Journal Officiel* announced that France had a new Ministry, or rather some new Ministers. The Cabinet is, in fact, composed as follows:—M. Jules Ferry, President of the Council, maintains the portfolio of Public Instruction and Fine Arts; M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Sadi Carnot, Minister of Public Works; Admiral Cloué, Minister of Marine; M. Constans remains Minister of Public Worship; General Farre, of War; M. Cazot, of Justice; M. Magnin, of Finance; M. Cocheret, of Posts and Telegraphs; and M. Tirard, of Agriculture and Commerce. The only two new names in this Ministry are those of Cloué and Barthélemy St. Hilaire. M. Sadi Carnot was already Under-Secretary in the last Ministry. The wits have discovered in the anagram of Carnot, *carton*, and in that of Cloué, *coulé*, and they have jumped to the conclusion that the new Ministry is a *Ministère de Carton*, and that it is already as good as *coulé*. The general opinion is that it does not amount to much, but it will probably be able to drag along until the meeting of the Chambers. It announces itself loudly as a Ministry of Peace, and M. Constans is preparing hostilities against the unauthorised religious congregations. We are now told that the famous decrees will be enforced certainly not later than Oct. 10.

I read in *La Vérité* the following list of the complimentary appellations which have already been bestowed upon the Jules Ferry Cabinet:—Le Décapité, le cabinet Welche-Graeff, le cabinet Ruy-Blas, le cabinet des commis, le cabinet des gunaches, le cabinet des bouche-trous, le cabinet de la fausse-couche, le cabinet de deux-mois, le cabinet de la Vengeance de M. Thiers, le cabinet faute de grives, le cabinet plus ça change, le cabinet par contumace, le cabinet de Sainte-Périne, le cabinet de Charenton, le cabinet rapiécé, le cabinet mort-né, le cabinet de la folie, le cabinet de la paperasserie, le cabinet du gâchis, le cabinet des merles, le cabinet des incapacités, le cabinet des pantins, le cabinet des irresponsables. To this list must be added that of the Ministère Benoît, so called because, like the heroine of Sardou's play, the Ministers are always "out" at whatever Ministry you may call. M. Gambetta was to follow their example to-day, leaving Paris for Crète, on the Lake of Geneva, where he will be the guest of Madame Arnaud de l'Arrière, and where he intends to try to combat his increasing obesity by rowing, fencing, bowls, nine-pins, and other athletic exercises.

According to the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs is a famous Sanskrit scholar. M. Barthélemy Saint Hilaire is entirely unacquainted with that language. His speciality is Greek, and his *opus magnum* is a French translation of the works of Aristotle. M. Saint-Hilaire also owns to a verse translation of the "Iliad," made while riding in omnibuses. The regular step of the horses, he said once, used to help him in marking the cadence of the verse. O Pegasus!

Sept. 29, the fête of Saint Michael, will be a great day at Frohsdorf, if we are to believe the Legitimist press. But every year since the fall of the Empire the Legitimist organs have threatened the Pretender with an invasion of his dining-room, and then, when the great day arrived, it has been found that there were twelve or fifteen guests, all told. It was not worth while putting an extra leaf in the dining-table. This year great efforts have been made to get some of the leading commercial men and manufacturers to go down to Frohsdorf, but all in vain. M. Pouyer-Quertier even, in spite of his recent conversion to the doctrine of Divine right, refuses to quit Rouen in order to clink glasses with the King.

The *Rappel*, which is the *journal officiel* of Victor Hugo, announced last week that the master was about to publish a poem entitled *L'Anc*. A few days ago some clever journal discovered that this was a misprint for *L'Ame*. Thereupon there sprang up a bewildering controversy; and whether the title of the poem be *L'Anc* or *L'Ame* is a matter still *sub judice*. Victor Hugo has written a poem on the toad, why should he not write on the ass? This controversy was a subject of great glee at a dinner at the master's house the other night, and M. Louis Blanc, who was amongst the guests, seized the occasion to pronounce an eloquent panegyric of the ass, whom he compared to the proletariat, always overburdened, and always beaten. "I find in this poor disinherited beast," he said, "none but good qualities. He represents in our eyes the proletariat; and I love to defend him." The shade of Laurence Sterne might have smiled that night on the mellifluous Corsican brother.

Novelties of any importance are still scarce at the Paris theatres. The new manager of the Odéon has re-established the classical Friday nights for the benefit of the students and lovers of letters who still take pleasure in seeing Corneille and Racine well played. At the Château d'Eau an ingenious melodrama of Edouard Philippe has been produced with success. I say ingenious designedly, for the piece seems to contain a résumé of all the tricks of plot and scenic effect which are to be found in the works of Bouchardy, Dennery, and Pixérécourt put together. The Théâtre Français since the departure of Sarah Bernhardt has been very active; the repertory has been revived; several promising young actors have made débuts; and one can now go to the house three or four times a week without being obliged to listen to nothing but the eternal "Hernani" or the irrepressible "Four-chambault."

Appropos of Sarah Bernhardt, it has been calculated that, during her Danish visit and her tour in the French provinces, she made about half a million francs. Her success at Lyons and Marseilles was immense.

The pending lawsuit between the managers of the Gaiety Theatre and M. Coquelin, of the Comédie Française, has been abandoned; and the latter has arranged with Mr. M. L. Mayer to play in London, in June, 1882, in his ordinary repertory, in which he will be supported by artistes of the Comédie Française. This time there will be no danger of M. Coquelin being forced to break his engagement, as it has the written sanction of the administrator of the Comédie Française.

The literary event of the week has been the appearance of a new pamphlet by M. Alexandre Dumas the younger, entitled "*Les Femmes qui tuent et les Femmes qui votent*." In it M. Dumas speaks of the recent cases of vitriol-throwing and shooting, of which the heroines have been Mme. de Tilly, Hélène Dumaire, and Marie Bière. Mr. Dumas concludes in favour of the establishment of divorce; and in the second and more interesting part of his pamphlet he argues in favour of giving the suffrage to women, defends polygamy, prophecies a great future for the fair sex by the aid of science, and enounces a dozen pretty and daring doctrines to show what a clever man he is. Dumas's morality, however, is what the Americans call "thin paper," and the defect of his philosophy is that he is constantly anticipating Voltaire and even Aristotle. But his pamphlet is, nevertheless, entertaining enough.

Félix Pyat has opened a fierce campaign against M. Gam-

betta in his new journal, *La Commune*. The socialist and democratic party are apparently gaining ground every day, and during the past two months more than a dozen Republican newspapers have abandoned the leader of the Left and joined the bands of the anti-Gambettists. Next month the town of Angers intends to unveil a statue to the great sculptor, David (d'Angers). M. Gambetta has promised to be present, and it is understood that he intends to make a great speech on the occasion, after which his star will probably shine brighter than ever. At least, judging from his past tactics, we may reasonably anticipate that his eloquence will convince people that he is at any rate a great artist, if not a great politician.

The French are great haters not only of the Germans but of each other. How many Frenchmen are there, for instance, who accept the recent amnesty loyally and without *arrière pensée*? I have in my letters frequently called attention to the violent hatreds that are fostered by the returned Communists, the Anarchists, and the various categories of Socialists, and to the terrible assault that the French proletariat, and the Fourth Estate as it calls itself, is actively preparing against the *bourgeoisie*. But the *bourgeoisie* is just as violent in its detestation of its political and social enemies. The case of Captain Matuszewicz has shown this in the case of the army. Captain Matuszewicz was condemned for participation in the Commune. He was included in the amnesty. The effect of amnesty is to efface and destroy even the remembrance of the crime and its penalty. By the law of July 11, 1880, Captain Matuszewicz found himself again Captain in the French Army; but in order to put him legally in non-activity, the Minister of War appointed him Captain in the 109th Regiment of the Line, and the same day put him in non-activity *par retrait d'emploi*. This simple measure, which was absolutely regular and legal, and, indeed, the only measure possible, has caused great excitement in the army and in the reactionary press, and several officers have handed in their resignations in consequence. These "turbulent Gallics" are full of elements of discord. But it must always be borne in mind that if you went down to Dijon, where folk are busy making mustard, or to the Medoc district, where the vintage is going on, you would not hear much about Gambetta or Félix Pyat, or the amnesty, or any other of the burning questions that occupy the passions of the Parisians. T. C.

THE LATE LORD CHIEF BARON.

The late Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, whose death, at nearly eighty-four years of age, was recorded last week, has been, during more than half a century, a well-known personage among contemporary members of the legal profession, and was long an active politician. He was born in October, 1796, son of Captain Robert Hawke Kelly, R.N., who was killed at Seringapatam. He was called to the Bar in 1824, at Lincoln's Inn, practised on the Norfolk and Home Circuits, and became a Queen's Counsel in 1835. He sat in the House of Commons for Ipswich from 1838 to 1841, and for Cambridge from 1843 to 1847, and in 1852 for Harwich, and afterwards for East Suffolk. He was appointed Solicitor-General by Sir Robert Peel's Government in 1845, and by Lord Derby's Government in 1852, and Attorney-General in 1858. In 1866, he succeeded Sir Frederick Pollock as Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer. Among his best-remembered performances at the Bar were his defence, in 1840, of Frost and the other Chartists tried for the riots at Newport, in South Wales; his defence of John Tawell, who was tried and hanged for the murder of a woman in Berkshire, in March, 1845, and his prosecution of Dr. Simon Bernard, in 1858, for alleged complicity in the Orsini plot against the life of Napoleon III. He was a diligent and clear-headed Judge, and continued to sit on the Bench to the end of his long life.

The Portrait is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

THE LATE CAPTAIN G. M. CRUICKSHANK.

In our recent notice of the late Brigadier-General H. F. Brooke, who was killed in the unsuccessful sortie of the besieged British garrison at Candahar on Aug. 16, we mentioned that he fell in the act of endeavouring to save the life of a wounded brother officer. The officer referred to, who soon afterwards died of his wounds, was Captain George Macdonald Cruickshank, R.E., late executive engineer of the Department of Public Works at Sattara. He was third son of the late Major J. J. F. Cruickshank, of the Bombay Engineers, and was thirty-nine years of age. Having been educated for his profession at Addiscombe and at Chatham, he entered the service in 1860, received his commission as Lieutenant in that year, and was promoted to be Captain in September, 1871; he would have attained the rank of Major in another year from the present time. He was highly distinguished in the service, and had qualified for army-signalling; his exertions during the siege, in preparing the defences of the citadel, were specially commended. The Rev. G. B. Streeten, Chaplain at Sattara, who sends us the photograph of Captain Cruickshank, speaks also of the personal character of his lamented friend, and of his religious consistency as "a true Churchman." Among his comrades, in general, he was much esteemed, and was noted also as a good cricket-player, lawn-tennis player, and gentleman-rider.

The photograph is by Messrs. Lock and Whitfield.

THE LATE MR. G. F. GRACE.

The regretted death, at an early age, of this gentleman, the youngest of three brothers—"the Three Graces"—who are esteemed most highly as proficient in the English manly game of cricket, was mentioned in our last. They all took part in the great match played at Kennington Oval, three weeks ago, by Lord Harris's English Eleven against the Australians. Dr. W. G. Grace, Mr. E. M. Grace, and Mr. G. F. Grace had often played together, and possessed, as it seemed, an hereditary talent in this way; their father, the late Dr. Grace, and their uncle, Mr. Alfred Pocock, being eminent Gloucestershire players. Mr. G. F. Grace was much esteemed personally, and his merits as a gentleman Cricket-player are testified by the writer of our record of "National Sports."

He was buried last Monday at the village of Downend, near Bristol, the place where his family have long resided. The funeral was attended by 3000 persons, amongst whom were all the leading cricket-players of Gloucestershire.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. J. Russell and Sons, of Chichester.

Sir Spencer Maryon Wilson has subscribed £100 to the Army Coffee Taverns scheme, and Lord Cranbrook has also forwarded a donation. The munificence of members of the present and the previous Government in contributing to this method of improving the condition of the soldier is most satisfactory.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The news of the death of Mr. G. F. Grace must have been a great shock to his many friends and acquaintances, few of whom had even heard that he was ill. He caught a severe cold in the United South match at Stroud; and, though he thought so little of it that he started to take part in a match at Winchester on the 15th ult., he became so much worse that he was compelled to stop at Basingstoke. Inflammation of the lungs set in; and, though he once appeared to rally and to be fairly on the road to convalescence, a relapse took place, and he died on the 22nd ult. Mr. G. F. Grace was the youngest of the famous family of cricketers, and was in his thirtieth year. At the early age of ten he gave great promise of future excellence, and when he was only sixteen appeared with decided success in several first-class matches. Though in the very first rank, both as a batsman and bowler, he was, perhaps, even more remarkable for the extraordinary brilliancy of his fielding, which has never been excelled, and the magnificent catch with which he disposed of Bonner, in the late contest between England and Australia, at the Oval, was one of the features of the match.

Perfect weather and a better card than we have seen at Newmarket for a very long time, signalled the opening day of the First October Meeting. The Abbot was only opposed by Milan and Edelweiss for the Grand Duke Michael Stakes, and, at last, the luckless little son of Hermit scored a win, and, moreover, disposed of Edelweiss in such easy style that the Pyfield horse retired to a hopeless price for the Cesarewitch. Thebais had only Earl Godwin to beat for the Buckenham Stakes; and then Lamprey won the First Nursery Stakes from a dozen opponents, which included some fair performers in Montrose, Cenone, and Amy Melville. Sir Marmaduke, a "dark" son of Macaroni, was made a very hot favourite for the Hopeful Stakes, while there were some promising reports of Acheron, an own sister to Charon and The Abbot, who also appeared in public for the first time. Both, however, ran badly, while Iroquois, who had a 9 lb. penalty, was last throughout, and the race fell to Maskelyne, a neatly-named son of Albert Victor and Palmistry. Of course the great event of the day was the third meeting of Robert the Devil and Bend Or, in the Second Great Foal Stakes, which was worth nearly £3000. It was run across the Flat, an easy course, which was decidedly in favour of the Derby winner, and, as the remaining five competitors were of very moderate class, "Robert" was compelled to make his own running. This resulted in an altogether falsely-run race, and, after a very scrambling finish, Bend Or managed to get within a head of his great rival. The partisans of the Duke of Westminster's colt maintain that, but for stumbling in the last couple of strides, he would have won; but if the battle is fought once more, and a strong pace ensured, we feel sure that Robert the Devil will fully maintain his supremacy. Favo easily beat Lord Clive in a match, and a grand day's sport was wound up with a Triennial Produce Stakes, for which odds of 2 to 1 were eagerly laid on Jessie Agnes; but the mare, who has been heavily backed for the Cesarewitch, performed wretchedly, and was unplaced to the very moderate Rycerski, on whom Fordham scored his third victory. Archer also rode three winners during the day.

The North of Ireland Union (Mourne Park) Meeting, which took place last week, proved a great success, and attracted a fair sprinkling of English and Scotch coursers. The Kilmorey Cup was won by Dashaway, by Surprise—Remembrance, who, however, ran two undecideds with Contractor before he could beat him in the final tie. Sapper, by Master Avon—Wide-awake, a very promising puppy, won the Brownlow Cup. Mr. Wentworth judged exceedingly well, and, in the unfortunate absence of Hoystead from illness, Mr. T. Dickson performed the duties of slipper in most professional style.

Australia v. Notts was finished on Saturday afternoon last, the county team winning by one wicket, amid a scene of the greatest enthusiasm and excitement. The ground was very heavy, and the bowlers had matters all their own way, Shaw taking twelve wickets for 95 runs, while Boyle ran him hard with ten for 87. Shrewsbury (21, and, not out, 66) and Barnes (27 and 42) did the whole of the scoring for the Nottingham team, as not one of the remaining nine got into double figures in either innings; and, on the other side, Alexander (40), Murdoch (42), and Bonner (25), were responsible for nearly all the runs. Shrewsbury's second innings was a very fine display of batting, though he gave one chance. The Australians began their last match against the Players of England at the Crystal Palace on Monday. The wicket was very treacherous, and the light so bad on Tuesday that long scores were quite out of the question, and it was as much luck as anything else that gave the colonial team a victory by two wickets. Barnes (39) was the only one of the Players who performed at all well with the bat, and Mycroft's bowling proved far more deadly than Shaw's. On the other side, Palmer took eleven wickets at an expense of only 99 runs; and, though the batting was fairly good in the first innings, in the second the 40 runs which were required to gain victory were only obtained at an expense of eight wickets.

The billiard-match for £200 a side, between John Roberts, jun., and W. Mitchell, was played at St. James's Hall on Monday evening. The game was 2000 up, Mitchell receiving a start of 400 points. Roberts rapidly made up his leeway, and with breaks of 66 (9 and 16), 60 (16), 46, 59, 207 (16 and 30), and 140 (42), reached 713 to 656. It was then Mitchell's turn, and a splendid break of 319 (100), and another of 123 (40), recovered him nearly all his lost ground. After this, however, he fell off, and only making two more good breaks—151 (46) and 125 (36)—was easily beaten by no less than 541 points. The winner's remaining chief contributions were 99, 236 (76), 70, 103, 130, 60, 87, and 354 (unfinished). The figures in brackets denote the number of consecutive spot strokes. Roberts has never played a more dashing and brilliant game; but Mitchell, though he had the worst of the luck, has often appeared to greater advantage.

The judge of the Southwark County Court on Monday gave a Mr. West, of the Beehive public-house, Warner-street, New Kent-road, a verdict for £9 odd and costs against the Phoenix Company, who had, by cutting off his gas, compelled him to pay that amount which was owing by a former tenant.

A sermon was preached in aid of the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton, on Sunday morning last, at Holy Trinity Church, West Hill, Wandsworth, by the Rev. Samuel Gilbert Scott, M.A., Vicar of St. Saviour's, Battersea. The collection realised £13 7s. 10d. Mr. Scott observed that the hospital was spending the whole of Miss Read's legacy, and even more, in the erection of a new extension building, which had become necessary on account of the extreme pressure of applicants for admission, there being between 200 and 300 now waiting their turns. To enable the committee to carry out this great additional work, together with the maintenance of the present hospital, an increase of £10,000 a year would be required. The evening offertory was devoted to the same object.



THE DISASTROUS LANDSLIP IN INDIA.—NAINI TAL: GENERAL VIEW FROM NEAR BUTTRESS CASTLE.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

Referring to Mr. Pinero's delicate and graceful comedy of "Bygones," the first performance of which preceded the revival of the "Corsican Brothers" at the Lyceum on Saturday week, and to which in the last "Playhouses" I was unable to notice at length, I scarcely know whether I shall find anybody to agree with me in the opinion that a slight amount of injustice is done both to authors and artistes by the production of a drama of real intellectual merit and dramatic merit as a mere *lever de rideau*. In all probability, the box and stalls patrons of the Lyceum had scarcely finished their dinners when the curtain rang up for Mr. Pinero's drama. *Levers de rideau* are often listened to either with impatience or with indifference; but there was so much refinement and so much quiet pathos in "Bygones" that the play soon aroused the interest and ultimately the enthusiastic applause of that part of the audience who had come early; while those who only arrived in time to see the curtain rise on "The Corsican Brothers" lost a very great treat by missing the comedy. Naturally, Mr. Irving is determined that every dish in his bill of fare shall be of first-rate quality, and he may disdain to "play the people in" with a hackneyed "stock farce;" but many playgoers, perhaps, would prefer "Bygones" after instead of before "The Corsican Brothers."

The plot of "Bygones" is very simple and very touching. A beautiful young girl, an orphan, who has been adopted by a benevolent old clergyman, is, owing to some family misfortunes which in no way inculcate her, shunned and ostracised by all and sundry except the good clergyman and an old Italian professor, her tutor. But she is cruelly repudiated by the lover whom she adores. The old Italian professor, after indignantly remonstrating with the faithless swain, avows his own long pent-up love for the deserted young lady, and, informing her that he is the possessor of a noble title, and could at once regain his wealth and honours if he chose to make peace with the Austrian Government, proposes marriage to her. The young lady, in desperation, accepts him; but when her quondam admirer reappears on the scene, all her old love for him revives; and the pair fly into each other's arms on the old and delightful principle laid down in Molière's "Dépit Amoureux." The poor old Italian professor departs in doleful resignation to teach the conjugation of irregular verbs elsewhere. There is just one little touch of similarity between this *dénouement* and that of John Howard Payne's petite comedy of "Love in Humble Life" (which is from the "Michel et Christine" of Scribe) and the apology made by Howard Payne in his preface to his petite comedy for the preference shown by Christine for Carlitz instead of Ronslaus, might serve Mr. Pinero as an excuse for his heroine jilting the Professor and marrying the man who had jilted her. "If women," wrote Mr. Payne, "will be anomalous in their affections, must not dramatic authors paint them as they find them? Besides, had Christine married Ronslaus when she really loved Carlitz, what would have become of that most endearing of female virtues—constancy?" Apart from the slight similarity in a single incident which I have noted, Mr. Pinero's idyll is altogether original, and is full of neat and sparkling writing. He himself played the Italian professor, and in "make up" looked very much as Lord Lytton's Doctor Riccabocca might be supposed to have looked.

The Prince of Wales's Theatre was reopened for the season, under the management of Mr. Edgar Bruce, on Saturday last, with Messrs. Grove and Merivale's subtly vigorous play of "Forget Me Not"—a drama singularly foreign in its construction, "situations," and general sentiment, but which utterly defies you to prove that in any jot or tittle of incident or dialogue it is borrowed, imitated, or even remotely paraphrased from a foreign original. It is throughout a most remarkable example, not only of dramatic but of literary thought and skill; and who that has ever been to Hombourg, or Baden-Baden, or Spa in the old days, or to Monte Carlo in the present ones, will venture to say that the character of the adventuress impersonated with such eloquence, force, and passion by Miss Geneviève Ward, is in the slightest degree exaggerated? This accomplished actress has made the part thoroughly her own—as completely as Mr. Jefferson has made Rip Van Winkle and Mr. Sothorn Lord Dundreary so much "personal property;" nay, she has given to the unscrupulous but still to be compassionate Marquise many developments which were, perhaps, not contemplated by Messrs. Grove and Merivale themselves. I see that the excision by Miss Ward of one character from the piece, that of the pretty but wholly uninteresting young widow, has led to sundry legal proceedings in the Court of Chancery, the settlement of which is awaited with lively anxiety, both by dramatic artistes and dramatic authors.

As regards the other *dramatis personæ*, Mr. Forbes Robertson has been substituted for Mr. John Clayton as Sir Horace Welby; Mr. Beerbohm Tree, who succeeded Mr. J. G. Shore, is still the Italian Prince Malliotti; Mrs. Leigh Murray's Mrs. Foley is as quaint and chatty as ever; and Miss Kate Pattison has full scope for her grace and vivacity as Alice Verney. Mr. Flockton, as Baratto, had been acquainted with the Dei Franchi family in Corsica, might have had something significant to say on that little matter in dispute between the Colonna and the Orsini. Assuredly Mr. Flockton would not have allowed the vendetta to be reconciled without somebody else being killed.

At the Vaudeville Theatre on this same Saturday, Messrs. Thomas Thorne and David James likewise opened their hospitable doors. The opening piece was an inoffensive and rather pretty little comedy-drama, in one act, by Mr. Joseph J. Dilley, called "Auld Acquaintance." It does not mean very much; but what it means is meant very well indeed; and there are some neat little touches of tenderness towards the close. Middle-aged gentleman marries a young lady to whom he has been attached in the days of "auld lang syne," but whom he had formerly broken his plighted troth to. Tardily compensated bride does not believe that her husband loves her as much as ought to do. Fancies that he loves other lady, and that he is having portrait of "L'Autre" painted by a cousin, to hang in his study. Great scene of jealousy and recrimination. Extra-judicial separation threatened. Friendly and humorous family doctor intervenes to set matters right. Puts jealous wife behind screen. Jealous wife overhears broken-hearted but constant husband soliloquising over portrait which is really that of his lawful spouse, who rushes from behind screen, kneels, sobs, and asks forgiveness. Tableau. Curtain. End. Mr. Grahame was the middle-aged husband; and Miss Bishop the affectionate but suspicious wife; and their daughter Amy was played by Miss M. Abingdon. Mr. Maclean was the humorous and benevolent medical man.

After this agreeable trifle came Mr. E. C. Lankester's farcical comedy of "The Guv'nor," which, having been already criticised in this Journal, needs no fresh analysis on my part; but I had never witnessed it before I went to the Vaudeville last Saturday; and I should wish to add one more to the

many tributes of admiration which have been bestowed on all the artistes who sustain the characters in the whimsical piece of drollery in question. The ladies and gentlemen are, in their several ways, all good. Mr. Maclean as the purse-proud and retired confectioner, Mr. Butterscotch; Mr. W. Hargreaves as the retired and inquisitive pickle manufacturer, Mr. Jellicoe; Mr. W. Lestocq as the Yorkshire groom, Gregory; Mr. J. G. Grahame as the medical student, Theodore Macclesfield; Miss Marie Illington as Mrs. Butterscotch; Miss Abingdon as the despotic ex-lollipop-maker's daughter, Kate; Miss Sophie Larkin as Mrs. Macclesfield; and Miss Kate Bishop as Carrie, her daughter, all worked steadily, intelligently, and harmoniously in sustaining the interest and keeping up the fun of a piece which depends almost entirely on the dexterous exposition of character; and they formed a compact and sparkling setting for the two central gems of "The Guv'nor," Mr. Thomas Thorne's Freddy Butterscotch, the stuttering lover of Carrie Macclesfield, and Mr. David James's Old Macclesfield, the deaf boat-builder of Putney. Comparisons are proverbially odious; and possibly Mr. Thorne does not care about being compared with any other comedian. Still, I could not help being reminded, when I saw him play Freddy Butterscotch, of Mr. Sothorn twenty years ago. On principle, I object to his stuttering and stammering as much as I do to Mr. David James's wonderful representation of deafness. I have always thought that ridiculous imitations on the stage of the physical infirmities with which Providence has been pleased to afflict some of us is not seemly; but long-established precedent and the custom of the drama are against me. I believe that one of the first farces I ever saw was "Deaf as a Post" ("Le Sourd; ou, l'Auberge Pleine"); and, at all events, I found myself on Saturday impartially roaring with laughter at Mr. James's deafness and Mr. Thorne's impediment of speech. As for Mr. David James's presentation of the Putney boat-builder, quite apart from the farcical assumption of surdity, I look upon it as a wholly original creation, and virtually imitable. The "old waterside character's" mingled stinginess and joviality, his tyrannical and overbearing disposition, his pig-headed obstinacy, the way in which he bullies his wife and daughter, his joy, his anger, his anxiety and his suspicions, his lurching gait, his self-complacent leer and guffaw when he thinks that he has hit the right nail on the head, are all brought before us with such astonishing breadth of light and shade, absence of mannerism or stage trickery, and absolute verisimilitude by Mr. David James, that, to my thinking, they belong not only to the domain of cultivated talent and capacity, but to that of real Genius.

"Dot," Mr. Dion Boucicault's dramatised version of Dickens's "Cricket on the Hearth," was revived at the Folly Theatre as an afternoon performance on Wednesday last week, with Miss Cavalier as Dot and Mr. Toole as Caleb Plummer. I purpose going to see it this present Saturday afternoon. G. A. S.

MUSIC.

COVENT GARDEN PROMENADE CONCERTS.

Messrs. Gatti's series of these concerts closed on Tuesday evening, having been carried on with great energy and enterprise since the opening night, on July 31. The last of the classical programmes included very effective orchestral performances of Mendelssohn's overture "Melusine," the "Scherzo" from Schubert's great symphony in C (No. 9), and the whole of Beethoven's eighth symphony (in F). Madame Essipoff gave a brilliant rendering of Schumann's pianoforte concerto in A minor, and vocal pieces were effectively sung by Misses A. Marriott, Orridge, and Damian, and Mr. Santley. The two ladies first named gave Rubinstein's duet, "The Wanderer's Night-song," and Mr. Santley sang Schubert's romance, "Adieu," each with much success. Miss Damian was heard for the first time at these concerts, and her agreeable contralto voice and refined style were advantageously displayed in the old Italian aria of Rossi, "Ah! rendimi." This young lady's efficiency both in oratorio and secular music was recently proved at the Gloucester Festival, and her recent progress has been such as to promise well for her future career. On the Friday an English selection was given, the chief feature having been Mr. F. H. Cowen's cantata, "The Rose Maiden," which was very effectively rendered by Miss M. Davies, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Maybrick, and the choruses by Mr. W. Lemare's choir.

The programme of humorous music, which obtained such special success the week before last, has been repeated several times. It was given again at the special concert for the benefit of Messrs. Gatti on Saturday, which was to have been the closing night, and was announced for each of the extra performances of Monday and Tuesday, substituting Haydn's Toy Symphony for that of Bernhard Romberg. The season is said to have been a very successful one—a result that has been thoroughly earned by the many and varied attractions provided. The special excellence of the orchestra, and of the various instrumental soloists, and the plentiful provision of vocal music contributed by many of the most eminent artists, have given peculiar interest to the concerts, which have been most ably conducted by Mr. F. H. Cowen and his occasional deputy, Mr. A. Burnett.

Covent Garden Theatre is to reopen this (Saturday) evening for a series of similar concerts, under the direction of Mr. Samuel Hayes, with Mr. H. Weist Hill as conductor and Herr Gung'l as director of the dance music. A grand orchestra and many renowned solo vocalists and instrumentalists will be engaged, choral music being also included in the scheme.

Mr. Manns's Saturday evening promenade concerts at the Crystal Palace have been carried on with great spirit. At the last but one (last week) the orchestral pieces were Meyerbeer's "Coronation March," Auber's overture to "Le Cheval de Bronze," the march movement from Raff's "Lenore" symphony, Dvorak's "Slavonian Dances" (first set), some extracts from Wagner's "Die Meistersinger," the "Cortège March" from Gounod's "La Reine de Saba," Rossini's overture to "Semiramide," and several light dance pieces. That sterling violinist, Herr Pollitzer (estimable both as a leader and a soloist) played a "Romance" and "Polonaise" of his own (with orchestral accompaniments). Vocal pieces were contributed by Mlle. Renz, Mr. B. Lane, and Mr. W. H. Burgon. Such concerts as these must be a real boon to inhabitants of Sydenham and the neighbourhood.

The prospectus of the twenty-fifth series of Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace has just been issued. There will be, as heretofore, eleven concerts before Christmas, and twelve afterwards, with the customary extra concert for the benefit of Mr. Manns, the conductor. In addition to many standard works already familiar at these performances, the following are announced for probable production. Joachim Raff's symphony entitled "Summer;" an orchestral suite, "Roma," by the late Georges Bizet, the composer of the successful opera "Carmen;" a pianoforte concerto by the late Hermann Goetz, who has become widely known by his fine

symphony in F minor and his opera "The Taming of the Shrew" ("Die Widerspanstigen Zähmung"); a symphony by Bandini, which gained the first prize as the best of ninety-two such works at Turin in July last; a symphonic poem, "My Fatherland," by Smetana; a festival overture, "Mors janua vite," by Mr. Wingham; some ballet music from Ponchielli's "Le Due Gemelle;" two movements ("Zwiegespräch" and "Carnaval" from Hofmann's "Italian Love Stories;" M. Saint-Saëns's overture to "The Yellow Princess;" a Scottish fantasia for orchestra, entitled "Burns," by A. C. Mackenzie; a symphony (in D) by Schubert, and his overture to "Des Teufels Lustschloss;" a "Scherzo" and a "Serenade," both for strings, respectively by Cherubini and Mozart; and (it is hoped) a manuscript orchestral symphony by the late Sterndale Bennett. Besides these works, there are promises of Mr. Arthur Sullivan's new sacred cantata, "The Martyr of Antioch" (composed for and to be produced at the Leeds Festival this month); and a new dramatic cantata, entitled "Columbus," composed by Mr. H. Gadsby. Eminent solo vocalists and instrumentalists are engaged, and the arrangements altogether promise well for the interest of the series.

On Saturday Professor Macfarren, Principal of the Royal Academy of Music, addressed the students on the occasion of the beginning of the new academic year. He said they did not come there to study music as an amusement. To be a musician was a great and glorious privilege. Music uttered what was beyond the reach of words; and, whereas speech might describe our feelings, music went beyond the description and produced the feeling itself. The Professor dwelt at some length on the objects of musical study, and the sentiments under which they should be pursued.

Mr. Edwin Holland has been appointed one of the professors of singing at the Royal Academy of Music.

The number of candidates examined in music during the last twelve months by the various English examining bodies is unusually large. Trinity College, London, heads the list with 5669; the University of Cambridge comes next with 1185; the Society of Arts third with 596; and the University of Oxford last, with 281: the combined total being 7731 candidates.

A testimonial is to be presented to Dr. Lloyd Fowle, of Winchester, in recognition of his services to music for a quarter of a century. The Bishop of Manchester, Sir Michael Costa, and Sir George Elvey are among the subscribers to the fund.

The third series of organ recitals at Angell Town Institution, Brixton, begins this (Saturday) evening, and will continue until Christmas.

PHEASANT-SHOOTING.

Pheasant-shooting in October is very pleasant, for as the autumn-shoot of green just tips the oaks, and the tints upon the trees are daily deepening, all the surroundings are so good that your appreciation of them adds to your enjoyment of the sport. There is a glorious combination of colour, then, in the velvet-greens on the wooded knolls, and in the fading ferns and bracken—brown-stained and splashed with hues from gold to purple—which seems to harmonise with the game you seek; and you note it as the cock-bird, with a whirr, gets up and rockets—lord of the woods—in all his brilliancy. Pheasants will stick to the woods even when flushed by the beaters; and you can also begin with them as soon as you like; for if you watch where they feed overnight you will find them near there in the morning, except when the night has been wet, when the brood—the "nide"—will take to the hedgerows to escape from the drip of the branches. Pheasant-breeding, however, is expensive work, not only from its belongings, but because, in addition to its natural enemies—weasel, fox, stoat, rat, and hedgehog—the bird is constantly exposed to the wiles of the poachers and to the arts of their set—such as charcoal-burners, earth-stoppers, labourers, woodmen, roadmen, ditchers and drainers, and perhaps a skulking keeper, for trusty men are scarce.

Some sportsmen, when pheasant-shooting, prefer to have with them a steady old pointer or spaniel; but springers are best, as they hunt mute, keep to you; and never tire; and they are good searchers, too, no game or vermin escaping them. There is another advantage with springers, they make each bird rise, and thus they give good shots, which you may not get with a pointer, as the pheasants will constantly run from the shooter, and he then only stalks up to "a hot corner," and gets battue-work—fatal enough to them, but not true sport. Where springers are used, the Clumber ones are best, though some still stick to the Sussex; whilst of pointers, the old Norfolk breed is preferred. Some use cockers—Devonshire or Welsh; as, though they are often mute—like the Clumbers—they generally give tongue, varying their note to the kind of bird flushed by them. The Sussex springers are famous workers; but the Clumber spaniel is soon knocked up. In covert-shooting there is decided sport; but accuracy of fire from ten or twelve crack shots is all that belongs to the battue business.

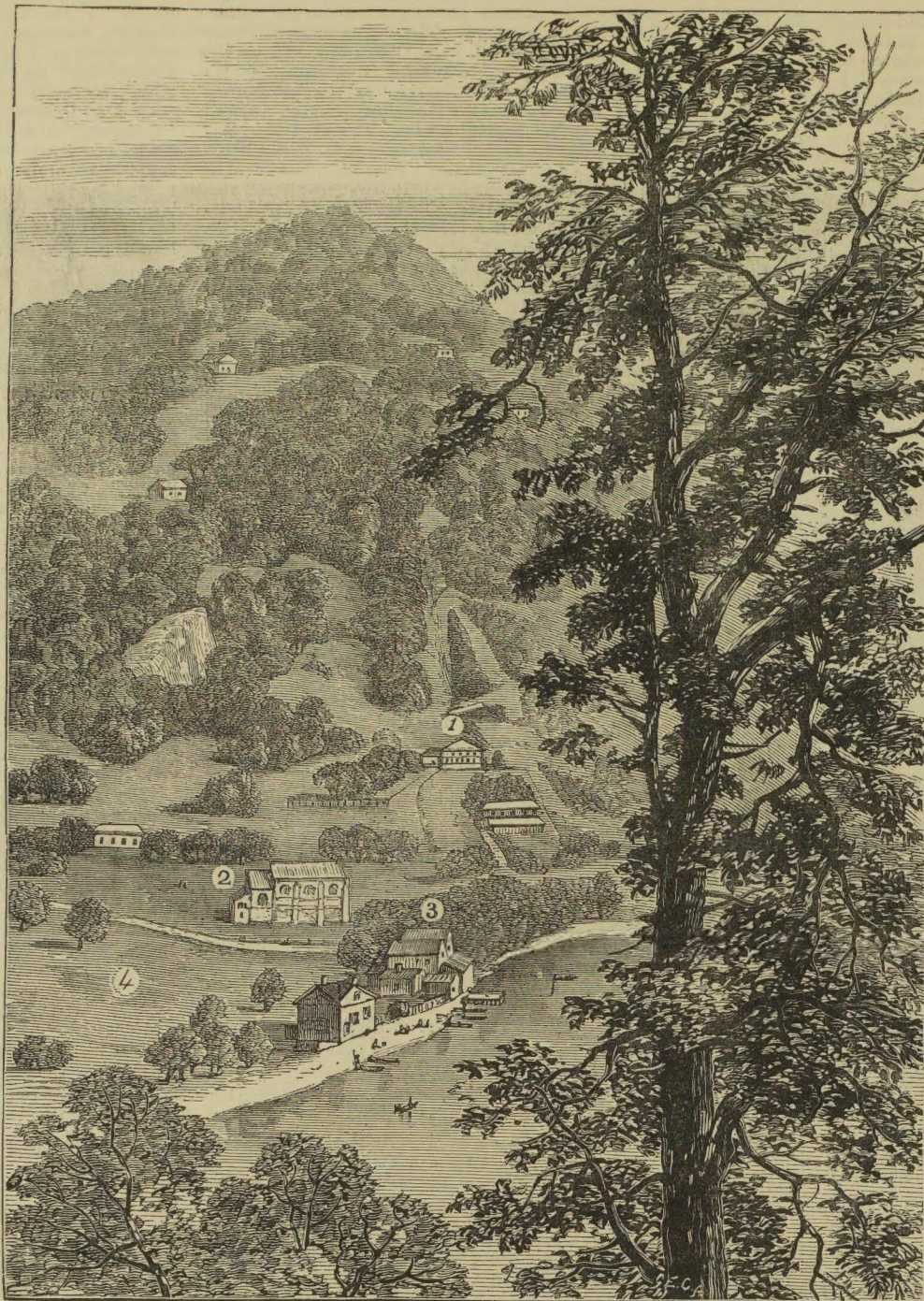
When the woods to be shot over are large and dense they are very often quartered; but in small copses and plantations it is not required. The shooters and the beaters being duly posted, the latter begin to drive the game, sometimes with a dog or two, but more often without, as the sound of their taps as they hit the trees soon makes the game get up. This beating should be thorough, that no pheasants escape, as in October, while the leafage remains, a whole nide may lie close in a very small compass; though when dogs are used, and they know their business, this will not often happen, as when they own a haunt, quest freely, and double their notes, their master presses forward, for he knows that game is there. At first, when the beaters begin, ground-game is started, when rabbits show their white tails and make for the open, and hares go lopping through dead leaves, to stop, sit up, and listen, ere, with suddenly dropped ears, they go away at speed. Then as the men advance, the cry "cock over!" comes; and as a shot is heard, in answer to it, down drops the bird. "Well-killed," says somebody: for though you can be sure of your mark with a flying bird, through his own good size and plumage, it is not so easy to settle "a rocket" when he is high up overhead.

Mr. William Fraser, S.S.C., Assistant Keeper of the Edinburgh Register of Sessions, has been appointed Deputy Keeper of the Records in the Register House.

An important resolution in reference to the threatened strike in the Lancashire cotton trade has been arrived at in Accrington. At a meeting of the Wage Committee and a sub-committee last Saturday it was resolved that the operatives be advised to continue at work for a short time, to give the employers time to carry out their promises. This was ratified by the Strike Committee, which is composed of representatives from every mill.

THE DISASTER AT NAINI TAL.

The shocking news received last week of the death of nearly forty English people at Naini or Nynnee Tal, by the fall of earth from the hillside, overwhelming several buildings in that favourite Indian summer residence, has excited much commiseration. This place is situated among the lower spurs of the Himalayan range, in that part of the mountainous rampart of India which belongs to the province of Kumaon. This district is wholly occupied by mountains and forests, with the exception of a narrow belt or "terai" on its southern edge; and contains some of the loftiest peaks of the Himalaya, the face of the country beyond the "terai" presenting an interminable series of ravines and "khuds" or slopes. In the lower region, it is a tropical jungle, much frequented by tigers. The Prince of Wales went there with a hunting party while he was in India. The hill-station, or sanatorium, of Naini Tal is situated at an elevation of 6520 ft. above sea-level, being the lowest of all the English resorts on the Himalayas. It is approached by an excellent cart-road from Moradabad, a station on the Oude and Rohilkund Railway, and it is connected with Delhi by a telegraph line. The attractions of this spot were discovered soon after the Goorkhas, or Nepauleses, were driven out of this tract of country, in 1816, when Lord Moira (afterwards the Marquis of Hastings) was Governor-General of India. It gradually became known as a place of refuge during the hot season for the Civil officials of the North-West Provinces and their families, and for the military officers then stationed at Oudh. The first church was built here in 1847. Since that time many similar sanatoriums have been established all along the line of the Himalayas, from Nepal to Afghanistan, of which Simla is the best known; but Naini Tal has always maintained its early reputation. It is the regular summer residence of the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Provinces, who brings with him every year his large administrative staff. A permanent population has grown up, which is estimated to amount to about 6000 persons, and this number is more than doubled during the season. In the month of September the season is drawing to its close, though not yet finished.



1. Victoria Hotel. 2. Bazaar. 3. Assembly-Rooms and Bathing-Sheds. 4. Cricket and Polo Ground.

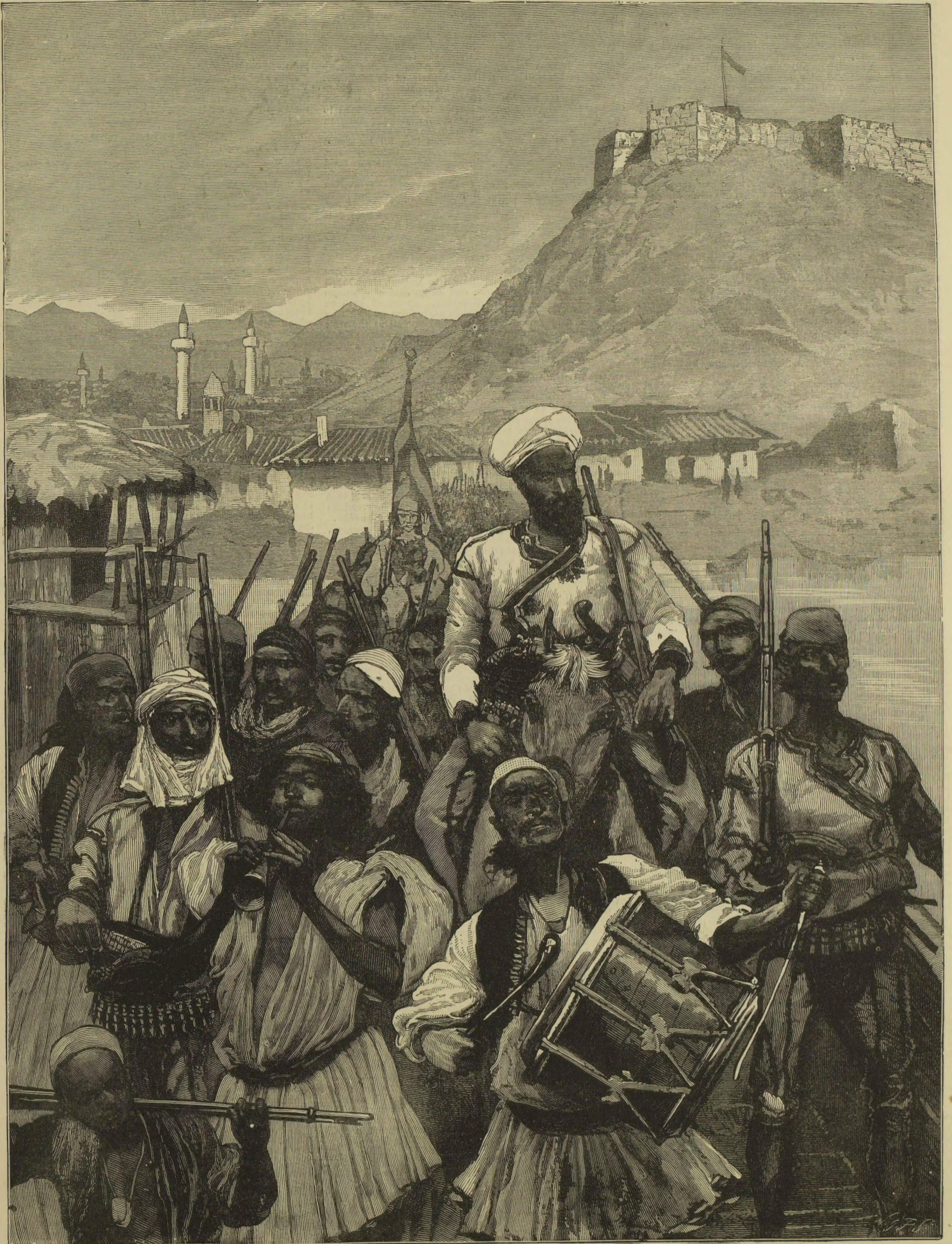
NAINI TAL, SHOWING THE HOTEL, ASSEMBLY-ROOMS, AND POLO-GROUND.

The houses are built on the slopes of hills, which rise abruptly from three sides of a beautiful little lake, which overflows on the fourth side in the direction of the plains—only some twelve miles off. The rainy season lasts from about June 15 to the end of September, in which period the rainfall is always considerable; but last year it exceeded anything recorded, amounting to over 150 inches between the dates mentioned. Serious damage was done to many houses; roads were cut up, and social intercourse was often for days entirely put a stop to. On one occasion a huge boulder, weighing many tons, fell from one of the highest points, and, rolling down, crashed through a forest, and went right through a row of servants' houses. The houses are mostly built of stone laid in mud, and faced with lime-mortar, and are roofed with sheet iron. Sites are cut out in the side of the hills, which in many places are very steep. The town is not formed in streets, but in lines of straggling houses stretching out in various directions. These houses are generally composed of only a single storey, and if it were not for the gardens that surround them they would recall Swiss chalets. The distance from one end of the station to the other is considerable, so that it is hardly possible that the whole could be involved in a common calamity. The number of residents and visitors is sufficient to support the usual institutions which Englishmen plant wherever they go. There are churches, clubs, libraries, banks, and, we believe, a brewery. Two newspapers are published, chiefly as a medium for the advertisements of the local shopkeepers. In contrast with the hill stations further west, Naini Tal has always enjoyed a reputation for simplicity of life. Simla is more aristocratic from the standpoint of official rank.

The vast mass of earth which has fallen would appear to have been part of the Lyria Kanta Hill, which, besides being closely wooded in parts, was studded with houses, the lowest being the Victoria Hotel, situated on the face of the slope, and raised only a few yards above the Mall. This building was separated from the lake only by these few yards of slope, the mall itself, and a fringe of willow-trees which grow at the water's edge. Had the landslip, therefore, merely thundered straight down the hill and buried itself in the lake, there



GENERAL VIEW OF NAINI TAL.



DEMONSTRATION ON THE ADRIATIC COAST: ALBANIANS FROM SCUTARI CROSSING THE BOYANA TO OCCUPY DULCIGNO.—SEE PAGE 333.

DRAWN ON THE SPOT BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, R. C. WOODVILLE.

would have been no indication of any terrific velocity or bulk, for the hillside slopes steeply from its summit to the very brink of the water, and the mountain mass, once loosened and detached, would have naturally found its way as far as the lake. But we find that the Assembly-Rooms also were overwhelmed. The Assembly-Rooms are separated from the foot of the hill by a considerable interval of level ground, and the mass that could force its way across this without exhausting the velocity acquired by its downward rush must have been indeed enormous.

About the middle of the week ending Saturday, the 18th ult., meteorological observers at Calcutta reported that a small cyclonic vortex had formed in the Bay of Bengal, and passed inland in a north-westerly direction. It seems to have caused an abnormal rainfall wherever it passed, notably in the Upper Doab and Rohilkund. Rain began to fall heavily at Naini Tal on the evening of Thursday, the 16th, and continued almost without intermission till noon on Sunday, the 19th. It is said that the gauge showed a fall of 25 in. in forty hours. On Saturday morning the danger first became apparent even to the most careless. A small landslide occurred near the Victoria Hotel, carrying away an outbuilding and killing an ayah and child. Mr. Taylor, Assistant-Commissioner, in charge of the station, with a body of police and a working party from the Dépôt, under Captain Balderston, 34th Foot, Station Staff officer, immediately repaired to the spot and commenced to clear away the debris and to try to divert the course of a torrent which threatened the hotel and some other houses. The hotel was full of visitors, including Mr. Justice and Mrs. Straight, from Allahabad. The warning in the morning gave them all time to seek safety elsewhere, but some, unfortunately, sought shelter in the library, a portion of the Assembly-Rooms building, close to the lake. About half-past one the great disaster happened. An eyewitness thus describes it:—

"A noise, a vision of parting earth and moving trees, a rush of matter towards the lake, a roar of water and of falling material, then a deep brown cloud of dust, rising in slow wreaths through the gloom and furious rain. A great wave of water, caused by the precipitation of part of the Assembly-Rooms and an immense mass of earth into the lake, swept across its length some 5 ft. high. It dashed over the sluice-gates at the entrance of the gorge with such power as to sweep away several persons standing by them. Sir Henry Ramsay, Commissioner of Kumaon, was all but carried away by the wild rush of the waters."

It is a fortunate circumstance that the Mall and the usual places of rendezvous for the ladies and children of the station—namely, the Assembly-Rooms and the open ground in front of Bell's shop—must have been unusually deserted at the moment of the avalanche. As a matter of fact the loss of lives—had it not been for the presence on the spot of the working party of soldiers and the necessary officials and officers—would have been confined to eleven persons inhabiting the houses destroyed. Mr. Leonard Taylor, Assistant Commissioner, was on the spot in the regular course of his duty, as also Mr. Noad, of the police, and Captain Balderston, the station staff officer. The chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Robinson, was there on duty too, as were also Dr. Hannah, in attendance on those wounded by the smaller preliminary landslide, Mr. Morgan, the road overseer, and Captain Haines, of the Engineers. Among the rest who were killed were the working party of soldiers, their sergeants and officers. It will be seen, therefore, that out of the whole list of thirty-eight, twenty-seven were involved in the catastrophe by the fact of having been called to the spot to repair the ravages of the preceding landslide.

A correspondent of the *Bengal Pioneer* gives a very graphic account, which we abridge as follows:—

"At one o'clock all seemed well, and the working party were busy at their task at the bottom of the precipitous ascent which overhung the hotel. About half-past one Naini Tal was startled by a sudden and sullen roar, louder than the simultaneous crash of heavy guns, followed by a prolonged rumbling as of distant thunder, and then by an ominous silence. Vast clouds of dust rose heavenwards through the murky atmosphere, enveloping in one dense shroud the tract of ground from the hotel to Bell's shop, and onwards to the Assembly-Rooms and the lake. The whole place shook as though an earthquake had passed. The waters of the lake rose in a moment far above their usual limit, and swept in a massive wave toward the weir. Then all was still. From the top of the lower spur, under which the Victoria Hotel had stood a minute before, down to the edge of the cricket-ground, nothing was to be seen but a vast expanse of loose earth, beneath which lay buried hotel and garden, road and orderly-room. It was as though some giant had dropped half a mountain on the spot, blotting out, in a moment, every feature of the scene, filling up the hollows and reducing to one dead slope all that lay below. Deep below lay the working party. Not a vestige of them was to be seen; only the lone hillside, silent and dark. Meanwhile the cricket and polo grounds presented a strange contrast to the gentle sweep above. Towards the pavilion they were intact, save for the streams of water pouring in every direction; but on the other side was simply an enormous mound of vast extent and varying height, a tangled mass of broken walls and roofs, fallen trees and heaped earth. Saddest of all was the spectacle of the few corpses that were visible among the ruins. Never was havoc more sudden, more awful, or more complete. Without a moment's warning, without a premonitory rumble to awaken suspicion, down came the enormous landslide, burying in deadly embrace the hotel and the working party behind, engulfing orderly-room and shop, Assembly-Rooms and library, with almost every living soul they contained. Of the number of people in the shop, all save four, of whom three were women, were swept away. Working parties were at once formed, but progress was slow. Engineers and medical officers gave the opinion that there was not the remotest chance of the survival of any who lay entombed beneath the ruins. Soon darkness overspread the scene like a heavy shroud, and all was silent as the grave, save for the sighing of the wind, the beating of the rain, and an occasional peal of distant thunder. A sadder scene we never saw. It was worse than a battle-field."

The following is believed to be an accurate list of the casualties:—Killed with the working party—Mr. Leonard Taylor, Civil Service; Mr. G. H. Noad, Police; and the Rev. Mr. Robinson; Captain Balderston, 34th Foot; Lieutenants Sullivan and Hackett, 73rd; Carmichael, 33rd; Sergeant-Major Rogers, Sergeant Frood, Lance-Sergeant Grover, Lance-Corporal Trister; Privates Helmonth, Hayes, Turner, Brown, Chisholm, Kinivay, and Burt; Gunner Coleman; Messrs. Tucker and Morgan, clerks; Messrs. Morgan, overseer, and Shields, plate-layer. Killed in orderly-room—Sergeant McEwan. Killed in Bell's shop—Messrs. Bell, shopkeeper, Knight, Moss, Drew, and Gray, assistants, and Captain Haynes, R.E. Killed in the library—Major Morphy, 40th Foot, Mrs. Morphy, Mrs. Turnbull, Captain Goodridge, 35th Native Infantry, Surgeon-Major Hannah, and Private Farrance. Colonel Taylor, R.E., consulting engineer to the Government, and Lieutenant Robinson, 23rd Foot, were also killed. The station, as may be supposed, is plunged in the

deepest gloom, not unmingled with apprehensions of further accidents of the same kind. But at the date of the latest accounts the rain had ceased for some days, and there seemed no reason to anticipate further danger.

THE RECESS.

Downing-street in St. Martin's Summer! Who can envy her Majesty's Ministers when they were called upon in the middle of a week of fine autumnal weather to forsake their rural retreats for a dull London street? The glades of Hawarden may have yielded infinite solace to Mr. Gladstone, Balmoral's shade may have been inexpressibly welcome to Earl Granville after the toils of the Foreign Office, the Lakes of Killarney may well have recompensed Mr. Childers for his family pilgrimage through the distressful parts of Ireland, Mr. Forster probably found relaxation in change of work in Dublin, and Sir William Harcourt so far reckoned without his host (Ministerial) that he confidently looked forward to gaining further recreation in cruising round the Western Isles of Scotland, and begged the Glasgow Liberal Association to wait for a speech from him till he should return through Scotland at the end of October. But all the Home Secretary's anticipations of restful pleasure amid the romantic scenery to which Mr. William Black has made himself the picturesque guide, all the plans of his colleagues were broken up for the moment by an unexpected summons to a Cabinet Council in the Downing-street abode of the First Lord of the Treasury. With regard to Turkey, at least, it is always the unexpected that happens; and it is the throwing down the gauntlet by the Sultan to the European Powers concerned in the Naval Demonstration which has necessitated this meeting of her Majesty's Ministers.

It may be mentioned that the Secretary for War, who bore so peaceful a message of conciliation to Ireland, stayed with Mrs. and Miss Childers at the seat of the Earl of Kenmare during his brief sojourn at Killarney. Presented with an address by the local authorities of each town at which he stopped, and at Limerick and Killarney as well as the rest, Mr. Childers seems to have made a semi-state progress through Ireland. May his soothing eloquence have a pacifying influence over an excitable population!

The Attorney-General has been the only member of Mr. Gladstone's Administration to make anything like a formal speech of late. Sir Henry James joined with the Solicitor-General, Mr. Herschell, in giving so hearty a Liberal ring to the inaugural utterances of the legal representatives of the Government in the House of Commons last Session, that there could be no doubting what would be the tone of the Attorney-General's speech on Tuesday at Inverness. He spoke at the dinner given to Sir Kenneth Mackenzie to solace him for his defeat by the Conservative candidate for Inverness-shire at the General Election, Lord Lovat being in the chair on the festive occasion. As it happened, Sir Henry James had nothing to say; but he said that nothing with such an air of deep conviction, and buttered his Scottish auditors so much, that he was applauded to the echo.

Ministers are clearly buckling themselves to. Earl Spencer, in order to devote himself wholly to Ministerial work, has resigned the chairmanship of the Northampton Quarter Sessions. The friends of Sir Charles Dilke will be glad to hear he has so far recovered as to render it probable that he will be able in a day or two to pay his usual autumn visit to France, where affairs of State, however, must occupy a large share of his time. Mr. Adam's Scottish admirers are to entertain him at a banquet in the Alloa Corn Exchange on Oct. 29, thus at once commemorating the Liberal victory of which the right hon. gentleman was one of the most active promoters, and speeding the new Governor of Madras on his way to India. Much of his old oratorical force and fire having returned to Mr. Bright last Session, the speech of the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in November at the opening of the new dwelling of the Junior Liberal Club of Birmingham may be looked forward to with interest. So many domestic events have happened recently within the sphere of the President of the Board of Trade that Mr. Chamberlain will not lack material for his promised speech about the same time in the Birmingham Townhall.

Mr. Parnell cannot be exculpated from the grave indiscretion of speech, to put it mildly, which he was guilty of on Sunday in addressing a large gathering of tenant-farmers at Irishtown, near New Ross. The leader of the Irish Home-Rule Party was possibly not aware of the foul murder on the previous evening of Lord Mountmorres, who was shot dead on his road home in Galway. But his endeavour to account for the assassination of Mr. Boyd, while he is in the same breath deprecated such acts of violence, could hardly fail to have a mischievous effect at a juncture when agrarian disputes lead to such crimes as have lately disgraced Ireland. Coming to the vexed question of "tenant-right," Mr. Parnell (whose own tenants will probably be thankful to him for the hint) favoured this solution of the difficulty:—

The payment of a fair rent for the space of, say, thirty-five years, after which time there would be nothing further to pay; and in the meanwhile the tenant would have fixity of tenure.

Mr. Parnell advocated the same views at the Dublin meeting of the Land League on Tuesday. Many of his followers have not hesitated to give expression to the wildest language—language suggestive of their being better fit for Hanwell than for Parliament. Speaking at the dinner of the "Wigston Working Men's Conservative Association" on Monday, Mr. Pell, M.P., attributed the misfortunes of Irish farmers to the cultivation exclusively of the potato in many parts.

Meantime, the Irish Land Commission is probably doing the most serviceable work of all by investigating on the spot the causes of distress. Last week the Commission was occupied in profitable inquiry at Belfast, and this week the thread has been taken up in Londonderry, the Commissioners being the Earl of Bessborough, The O'Connor Don, Mr. Kavanagh, and Mr. Shaw.

"The Leaders of 'her Majesty's Opposition' have not been altogether silent. Though it will not be strictly correct to include Earl Lytton in that category, it may be remarked, in passing, that the noble Earl, replying to a congratulatory address from Hertford, trusted that in time the Indian policy of the late Government would be appreciated. Sir Stafford Northcote dropped in yesterday week at the general meeting of the Sanitary Congress at Exeter. Albeit, in proposing a resolution of thanks to the Mayor and Corporation for their hospitality, the right hon. baronet modestly compared himself with the Wordsworthian character:

He was an idler in the land,
Contented only to enjoy
The things that others understand.

Sir Stafford Northcote yet showed himself by his practical and genial remarks on sanitation to be no unworthy disciple of the noble President, Earl Portescue, or of that shining light of the Congress, Dr. Richardson. The same evening, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach attended an agricultural dinner at Winchcombe, and relieved his mind of a few bucolic

platitudes. Lord Sandon, too, indulging in a post-prandial speech the previous evening for the delectation of the Staffordshire Agricultural Society at Hanley, kept himself to commonplaces in responding for the "House of Commons."

Mr. Joseph Cowen is supposed to have taken another step in the direction of political independence by severing his connection with the Newcastle-on-Tyne Liberal Association. Another prominent member of the Lower House, Mr. Bass, has sadly realised the truth of the proverb that misfortunes never come singly. Hardly had he recovered sufficiently from his late accident to admit of his removal to Rangemore, than the hon. member for Derby heard of the death from cholera of his brother, Mr. William Bass. Mr. Arthur Bass, M.P., who met with an accident in the Highlands, is progressing favourably.

The Election Commissioners—Mr. A. Charles, Q.C., Mr. A. V. Dicey, and Mr. R. S. Wright—opened the ball on Monday at Canterbury; and fresh light was thrown on the cathedral town's partiality for bribery.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

RELICS OF THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.

The *New York Herald* of Sept. 23, publishes the following telegram from New Bedford, Massachusetts:—

"The Franklin Search Expedition under the command of Lieutenant Schwatka have returned here. They have discovered and brought southward relics of the two British ships, Terror and Erebus, which sailed from London under Sir John Franklin in May, 1845. The Expedition successfully withstood the greatest amount of cold ever encountered by white men. During sixteen days of a sledge journey extending over a period of eleven months the average temperature was one hundred degrees below freezing point. In the summer and autumn of 1879 the Expedition made a complete search of King William's Land and the adjoining mainland, travelling by the route pursued by the crews of the Erebus and Terror in retreating towards Back's River. They burned the bones of all remaining above ground, and erected monuments in memory of the dead. Their researches have established the fact that the records of the Franklin Expedition are beyond recovery. They have also learned that one of Sir John Franklin's ships drifted down the Victoria Straits and was unwittingly scuttled by the Esquimaux, who found it off Grant point in 1849. The Expedition have brought away the remains of Irving, the third officer of the Terror. From each spot where graves were found a few tokens were selected, which may serve to identify those who perished there. They also secured a board which may be of use in identifying the ship which completed the North-west Passage."

From further details of Lieutenant Schwatka's expedition, it appears that the sledge journey made was over 2819 geographical miles, mostly across unexplored territory, constituting the longest sledge journey ever made, both as to time and distance. The natives related that they saw a small party of officers, believed to be the last survivors of the Expedition, black about the mouth, and with no flesh on their bones, dragging a boat across the ice. They then disappeared from view, and their skeletons were subsequently found under the boat, and in a tent, a prey to wild beasts.

The *New York Herald* of Sept. 28 publishes the conclusion of the history of Lieutenant Schwatka's journey, together with several maps, showing the extent of his travels. The place where the records of Sir John Franklin's expedition were destroyed was situated to the westward of Point Richardson. The skeletons which were discovered were always incomplete, sometimes nothing but a skull being found in the vicinity of a grave; and, again, often a skull would be missing. At one place could be distinguished four right femora, showing that that number of persons had perished there. The number of persons buried is estimated at from twenty to forty, but no doubt is entertained by those who covered the ground that all the members of Sir John Franklin's expedition were buried. In conclusion, the *Herald's* correspondent reasserts that the search made by Lieutenant Schwatka has established the fact that the records of the Franklin expedition have been totally destroyed.

Orders have been given to the Arctic exploring steamer *Gulnare*, which has arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, to return to Washington, the expedition to Lady Franklin's Bay having been abandoned for this season.

The following telegram has been received in London from Mr. Leigh Smith, dated Hammerfest, Sept. 25: "Reached Franz Joseph Land on Aug. 14. Explored land to the west as far as 45 deg. east and 80 deg. 20 min. north, and sighted land from that point about forty-miles north-west." This is regarded as an important discovery, proving, as Captain Markham has always maintained, that a good steamer might easily reach a very advanced position for winter quarters in the direction followed by Mr. Leigh Smith.

Lady Elcho yesterday week laid the memorial-stone of a new harbour erected at Port, Seton, Haddingtonshire. Her Ladyship was accompanied by the Earl of Wemyss and Lord Elcho. The latter presided at a social meeting in the evening, and, in referring to the advantages of unions, urged that the Scotch fishermen should form such a union among themselves as a Scotch Fishery Chamber, after the model of a Scotch Chamber of Agriculture, to consider questions affecting their own interests and press them upon the attention of the Legislature. Lord Wemyss, besides granting the site on nominal terms, has contributed £2000 towards the construction of the works, which have cost in all £11,000.

Under circumstances which appear to leave no doubt that the crime was agrarian, Lord Mountmorres was shot dead last Saturday evening as he was riding home from a meeting of the local justices of the peace at Clonabac. The inquest on the body of Lord Mountmorres, held at Eber Hill on Monday afternoon, resulted in a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown. Evidence was given that when found lying upon the road the wounded man was still living, and was removed to the nearest house; but was refused admission by the owner, named Hugh Flanagan. In answer to a juryman, the constable went into detail. When Flanagan opened the door, the constable asked him to get a light and, make a fire, which he did. When he spoke about Lord Mountmorres and made his request for his admission, before Flanagan had time to say anything his wife and daughters rushed down stairs in their nightdresses, and said that Lord Mountmorres should not be brought in. They placed themselves in the doorway, so as to prevent his being brought in. They said nothing about an outhouse or any other place of shelter. The constable suggested they might use the outhouse, but the Flanagans refused to give them the use of one. Lord Mountmorres had to be left in the yard until a car was got, on which he was removed. All they got from Flanagan was a lamp and some fire. A man named Sweeney, who was lately dismissed from Lord Mountmorres's service, has been arrested.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty is occupied every day with some out-of-door pleasure, or in making excursions around the district. On Thursday week a cricket-match was played between the Balmoral and Abergeldie Households, at which the Queen and the Princess of Wales, with the various members of the Royal family now in the Highlands, were present. The Earl of Dufferin, who had been on a visit to her Majesty, left for the south.

An excursion was made last Saturday to Loch Callater, the party including the Queen and Princess Beatrice and the Grand Duke and Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse. The journey was made via Braemar; and horses were changed at the opening of the Glenclunie-road, South Castleton, Loch Callater being reached about an hour afterwards. The Royal party took a long walk towards the southern end of the lake, returning in the evening to Balmoral. Earl Granville arrived as Minister in attendance upon her Majesty. The Rev. Principal Tulloch, of St. Andrew's, also arrived at the castle and, with Lord Granville, dined with her Majesty. The gentlemen of the household, including Dr. Profit, her Majesty's Commissioner, were invited to join the Royal circle in the evening.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and the Grand Duke of Hesse, with his son, attended Crathie church on Sunday, the service being performed by Principal Tulloch. Prince Leopold drove to Mar Lodge in the evening, to visit the Earl of Fife. Her Majesty's dinner party included the Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince John of Glücksburg.

On Monday the Queen drove, with the Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, and Princess Irene of Hesse, to Glen Gelder Shiel. Prince Leopold, attended by Dr. Royle, went in the afternoon to Mar Lodge, to attend a torchlight ball given by the Earl of Fife. His Royal Highness went out on a picnic excursion at the Falls of Quich on Tuesday; and in the evening left Mar Lodge on his return to Balmoral.

Princesses Irene and Alice of Hesse frequently accompany Princess Beatrice in her rides and walks, and they have accompanied her Majesty in her drives to the Derry Shiel, to Allan Quich, and other pleasant localities.

The Grand Duke of Hesse has had very good sport, deer-stalking as well as shooting; he has also paid visits, with Prince Leopold, to the Earl of Fife at Mar Lodge.

The sad occurrence at Naini Tal was deeply felt by her Majesty, who at once telegraphed to the Marquis of Ripon to make known her sympathy with the relatives and friends of those who had lost their lives; and at the same time expressed a desire to be kept informed of all particulars.

Knighthood has been conferred by the Queen upon Dr E. B. Sinclair, of Dublin, chiefly in consequence of his most successful exertions in educating and training women to serve as midwives in the Army.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces that the Queen has granted to Clara Maria Money, of Stodham Park, Southampton, widow and relict of James Drummond Money, clerk, and to her only son and heir-apparent, Francis Burdett Thomas Money, of Ancote, in the parish of Weybridge, Surrey, her Royal license that, in compliance with a direction contained in the last will and testament of the Most Noble Harriot, Duchess of St. Alban's, the said Clara Maria Money and Francis Burdett Thomas Money, and his issue, may take and henceforth use the surname of Coutts in addition to and after that of Money, and may bear the arms of Coutts quarterly in the first quarter with those of his and their own family.

Her Majesty has forwarded a cheque for £100 to Major Emmerson, Lord Londonderry's agent at Seaham, in aid of the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the recent explosion.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales and Prince John of Glücksburg passed a few days last week at Invermark Lodge, Forfarshire, the guests of Sir Robert and Lady Harvey. On the journey from Abergeldie the Princes lunched at Glenmuick with Mr. Mackenzie, of Kintail, and afterwards continued their route across the hill by Mountkran to Invermark, a distance of ten miles. The next day (Thursday) the Royal guests, with a numerous party, went out for a deer-drive, the deer being gathered from Hunthill and across the Cory of Cumlaid. The sportsmen, with several ladies, had to walk two miles to reach the shooting-boxes on the north side of the Lee. Although the deer were driven in sight, it was exceedingly difficult to get them within range. Only one stag was killed, which fell to the rifle of the Duke of Roxburghe. Yesterday week was devoted to a grouse-drive over the Rowan Moors, and, the ground having been specially preserved, capital sport was enjoyed. Some fifty beaters assembled at ten in the morning, and shortly after the Prince drove down from the lodge with Sir Robert Harvey, the Duke of Roxburghe, and Lord Colville. The sportsmen took up a position on the west side of the Rowan Hill, towards which point the game was driven. At dusk the bag numbered 166 brace of grouse, 36 hares, 13 brace of black game, and 1½ brace of snipe, the game being laid out in front of the house upon the return of the party to Invermark. Prince John of Glücksburg went out deerstalking the same day, and killed a stag weighing 15 st. The Prince, with Prince John of Glücksburg, left Invermark, on Saturday afternoon, crossing Mount Kewe and the intervening mountains to Abergeldie. The Royal family from Abergeldie were at Divine service at Crathie church on Sunday. The Prince and Prince John of Glücksburg went to Mar Lodge on Monday on a visit to the Earl of Fife. A large dinner was given in the evening, followed by a grand ball, at which Prince Leopold and a distinguished company were present, the entertainment including a torchlight procession and dance by the Duff Highlanders. On Tuesday the Prince and Prince John, with Lord Fife and his party, went out deerstalking in the North Deeside Forest. The deer were driven by a large number of keepers, and many stags fell to the rifles.

The Princess, with her daughters, is out riding or driving every day, and pays frequent visits to her Majesty.

A telegram received at the Admiralty on Tuesday states that her Majesty's ship *Bacchante*, with the Royal midshipmen, Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, on board, arrived at Ferrol on Monday, and sails for Vigo to-day (Saturday).

The Prince has given the living of Berkhamstead St. Mary, otherwise Northchurch, vacant by the death of Sir John Culne Seymour, to the Rev. Augustus J. Birch, Vicar of Edlesborough, Bucks.

Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein has promised to open a bazaar in the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, on the 20th inst., in aid of the Female Orphan Asylum in that town.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, attended by Sir Howard and Lady Elphinstone, arrived in town on Monday from the Continent. In the evening their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Lord and Lady Downe and Major Lane, went to the Lyceum Theatre. The Duke and Duchess left Buckingham Palace on Tuesday for Bagshot. His Royal

Highness assumed the command of the 3rd Infantry Brigade at Aldershot on Wednesday.

The Duke of Cambridge has passed a short time at Frankfort-on-Maine, on his way home from Berlin and Dresden. The Emperor of Germany has conferred upon his Royal Highness the Grand Cross of the Royal Order of the House of Hohenzollern. The Duke arrived in London on Wednesday, and paid a visit to the War Office.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck, with their children, Princess Victoria, Prince Adolphus, and Prince Francis, arrived in Edinburgh on Monday from Hopetoun House, where they have been paying a visit. They were accompanied by the Earl of Hopetoun and his mother, the Countess of Hopetoun, and party. In the early part of the day the Duke of Teck paid a visit to Lady Mary Hamilton, at Archerfield. After luncheon in the London Hotel the party visited the Hopetoun monument, in front of the Royal Bank, the Scott monument, and other places of interest in the city. After having tea at the London Hotel they returned to Hopetoun. Count Andrassy paid a visit to the Duke and Duchess at Hopetoun House on Tuesday.

According to the *Morning Post*, the Empress Eugénie has bought the Farnborough Hill estate, in Hampshire, on the borders of the county of Surrey, for £50,000. The estate was the property of the late Mr. Longman, the well-known publisher, and consists of about 257 acres, with a picturesque mansion, erected by the late owner about eighteen years ago. The Empress intends to build on the property a memorial chapel to receive the bodies of the Emperor and the Prince Imperial. The Empress's lease of Camden Place expires next Lady Day.

His Excellency Count Münster, accompanied by his daughter, Countess Marie Münster, has arrived at the German Embassy, Carlton House-terrace, from his Excellency's estate in Germany, to resume his diplomatic duties. He dined with Prince Lobanoff on Tuesday at the Russian Embassy.

The first visit of Lord Algernon Percy and his wife to Mount-Edgumbe since their marriage was made a high festival last Saturday, the tenantry and residents all turning out to give them welcome. At the park gates the horses were taken out, and the carriage drawn by numerous hands to the mansion, where the Earl of Mount-Edgumbe and his daughters, the Ladies Edith and Albertha, awaited them on the steps, the terraces being occupied by visitors and the choir of Maker church and Sunday-school children. The Vicar of Maker expressed the hearty good wishes of the tenantry to Lord and Lady Algernon Percy.

The coming of age of Sir Massey Lopes' son, Mr. Henry Yarde Buller Lopes, was celebrated last week by a dinner to the tenantry at Sir Massey's residence at Maristow, when the tenants presented Mr. Lopes with a handsome silver centrepiece and an address.

The christening of the Hon. Arthur Annesley, infant son and heir of Viscount Valentia, of Bletchington Park, Master of the Bicester Hounds, took place at Bletchington church on Monday. The sponsors were Miss D. L. Popham, of Littlecote, the Earl of Clarendon, and Viscount Cole, the two last being represented by proxies.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

At the marriage of Lady Beatrice Pelham Clinton and Mr. Cecil E. Lister Kaye, the bride's brother, the seventh Duke of Newcastle, gave her away; and her sisters, the Ladies Emily and Florence Pelham Clinton, were the bridesmaids. Sir John Lister Kaye, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. Only a few members of both families were present. The newly-married couple went to Clumber for the honeymoon.

Viscount Newark and Miss Shaw Stewart, daughter of Sir Michael and Lady Octavia Shaw Stewart, were married on Tuesday at Ardgowan, near Greenock, by the Rev. John T. Thorn, Vicar of Stoncleigh, assisted by the Rev. C. R. Linton, Chaplain at Ardgowan. Among the guests assembled at Ardgowan for the marriage were the Duchess Eleanor of Northumberland, Earl and Countess Manvers and Lady Mary Pierrepont, the Earl and Countess of Stair and Lady Anne Dalrymple, Earl and Countess Beauchamp, and a large party.

The marriage of Mr. Basil Montgomery, second son of Sir Graham Montgomery, of Stobo Castle, Peeblesshire, and Miss Mary Moncreiffe, youngest daughter of Lady Louisa and the late Sir Thomas Moncreiffe, is arranged to take place in London at the end of the month.

The marriage between Mr. J. M. Gladstone, son of Mr. Stuart Gladstone, of Capenoch, N.B., and Miss Bayley, daughter of the Hon. Justice Bayley, of the High Court of Bombay, will be celebrated at the private chapel of Maxwellton House, N.B., on the 6th inst.

A marriage is arranged between Sir Reginald Cathcart, Bart., late Coldstream Guards, and Mrs. Gordon, of Cluny.

HOME NEWS.

Oyster-fishing has begun at Orkney. Some boats have taken 40,000 oysters in a day.

The British Museum, which was closed yesterday, will be open to the public next Friday morning.

The French Jesuits have bought, and are to open as a college, Hales Place, Canterbury, on the 28th inst.

A new bridge over the Medway is to be built at Rochester. The Rochester Bridge wardens have agreed to vote £12,000 towards the cost.

Further exploration of the Seaham colliery has resulted in the finding of four bodies. An official inspection of the pit was made on Monday. The relief fund amounts to £3000.

The Corporation of Manchester are engaged in the erection, in Deansgate, of a new branch free lending library, to take the place of the old Campbell Library. It is estimated that the building will cost £12,200.

The Court of Common Council has agreed to contribute 100 guineas out of the City's cash severally to the Atalanta Relief Fund and the Risca Colliery Relief Fund, now being raised at the Mansion House.

A dinner took place last Saturday evening at the Albion Hotel, Aldersgate-street, in commemoration of the entry into Lucknow of the force under Generals Havelock and Outram. Lieutenant-General Cromwell, C.B., presided.

Mr. Stewart Cumberland, indefatigable in exposing the tricks of the "Spiritualistic" medium, will give at Steinway Hall, next Monday and Tuesday evenings, his amusing lecture explaining how "the manifestations" are produced.

It is stated that the office of Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer will be abolished, and an extra Puisne Judgeship established in its stead, the occupant of which will fulfil the duties formerly appertaining to the disused appointment.

A requisition, signed by twenty-eight of the forty-one members of the Town Council of Edinburgh, has been presented to Lord Provost Boyd, asking him to offer himself for re-election to the civic chair; and Mr. Boyd has acceded to the request.

Rumours of a plot to destroy the Czar's yacht, the *Livadia*, which is almost completed in the yard of Messrs. John Elder and Co., at Govan, have been current at Glasgow. Warning of the alleged plot was anonymously conveyed to the Russian Embassy in London.

Dr. Diplock held an inquest last Saturday afternoon upon the body of Charles Green Humphreys, who lost his life in the accident which took place at Teddington Weir on Friday last. The jury found the death to have been accidental, but accompanied their verdict by an expression of blame against the Thames Conservancy for not taking measures to prevent the occurrence of such accidents at the weir.

A conference of delegates representing the Young Men's Christian Associations of the Midland and Yorkshire district, which comprises Sheffield, Derby, Huddersfield, Leeds, Nottingham, and York, was held at Lincoln on Monday, and was well attended. Last evening the Sheriff of Lincoln presided over a public meeting in connection with the conference. Next year's conference is to be held at Derby.

The Secretary of the Society of Arts writes, as to a statement that James Barry's series of yet unframed pictures in the great room of the Society of Arts constitutes practically a disjointed panorama, that "they were painted by Barry for the meeting-room, and for the positions which they now occupy," and that, so far as he (the secretary) can ascertain, "the frames in which they now are, are the same as those in which they were first placed."

At the request of the Board of Trade, the Mayor of Falmouth has presented Mr. D. Clarke, mate of the schooner *Frank*, of Hayle, with a second-class gold medal, awarded him by the French Government for his services in saving a shipwrecked sailor belonging to the French steamer *Valentine*, of Dieppe. Mr. Clarke put off in a tremendous sea on Feb. 9 last, and rescued the exhausted sailor from a boat in which he was drifting.

Mr. Alderman Robert Nicholson Fowler, M.P., and Mr. Herbert J. Waterlow, were inaugurated as Sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the ensuing year on Tuesday at the Guildhall with the usual ceremonies; and on Wednesday afternoon the liverymen of the City guilds met at the Guildhall to elect the Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. Mr. Alderman M'Arthur, who stood next in rotation for election to the office, being unanimously chosen.

Mr. Carter, Coroner for East Surrey, on Monday concluded the inquiry into the circumstances leading to the deaths of several persons who were killed in the railway accident near Nine Elms, on the South-Western Line, on the 11th ult. Some further evidence was adduced, and the jury, after deliberating an hour, stated that twelve out of the fourteen were unanimous in finding a verdict of "Accidental death," and discharging every one from criminal negligence. The Coroner accepted this decision.

The largest attempt yet made at electric lighting was on Monday night inspected by a number of gentlemen who were invited to the Royal Albert Dock at Silvertown, which is an extension of the Royal Victoria Docks. The practical value and efficiency of the electric light for lighting the vast area of the docks was fully demonstrated. During the visit a heavy fog drifted across the dock, and while it continued the lights exhibited great penetrative power, though, of course, they lost much of their useful effect.

The Irish criminal and judicial statistics for 1879 recently issued show a diminution of 8702 arrests for drunkenness, which Dr. Hancock attributes to the Sunday-Closing Act. The decrease is practically in Ulster, Leinster, and Munster. In Connaught, where there has been the greatest distress, the diminution is trifling, only 53 in the whole year; while in Galway there was an increase of 417, and in Sligo of 190. The counties of Leitrim, Mayo, and Roscommon show a decrease of 660. The reduction in the crimes intimately connected with drunkenness was 3560 cases.

Professor E. C. Pickering, director of Harvard University, has made a discovery in stellar physics. In the ordinary telescope a star appears as a point of light, brighter, but not larger than when looked at with the naked eye. When a prism is placed between the object-glass and the eyepiece the light of a star is drawn out into a continuous band. When, however, the telescope with the prism is directed to a planetary nebula, the light is collected into a starlike point without any band. Thus the astronomer can easily distinguish between a star and a planetary nebula. This principle has already enabled Professor Pickering to discover several nebulae.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council, on Thursday week, reference was made to the erection of a memorial on the site of Temple Bar. Mr. Bedford, the Chairman of the City Lands Committee, defended the erection of the memorial on several grounds. All the authorities, he said, interested were unanimous as to its desirability—there would be room for two carriages on each side to pass at the same time; it would be a useful refuge to people crossing the street; it would be a beautiful work of art; and the cost would be about £5000.—With reference to this memorial, Mr. G. E. Street writes to express his regret that the whole of the space of the proposed memorial—five feet—has been taken out of the foot pavement on the north side of the road, which will now be reduced to 10 feet in width, to the great damage of the appearance of the New Courts of Justice and to the great inconvenience of the public. The right place for a refuge, he considers, is undoubtedly about 100 feet to the west of the memorial.

The annual report of the Howard Association contains a large amount of information on various matters relating to the treatment and prevention of crime. Parliamentary action, the report states, has been greatly interfered with by the recent elections and the consequent change of Administration, which will make it necessary for the Association to go over some of its labours again. The late Government had done good service by the passing of the Prison Act of 1877, which facilitated improvements in the prison system; the Summary Jurisdiction Act of 1879, which diminished the number of imprisonments, especially of young children; the Matrimonial Causes Amendment Act of 1878, which afforded better protection to married women; the Justices' Clerks Act of 1877, removing incentives to petty convictions; the Prosecution of Offences Act, by which some of the advantages of a Public Prosecutor had been provided for; the Habitual Drunkards Act, at present a tentative measure; the License Amendment Act of 1879, imposing restrictions upon the granting of outdoor licenses for the sale of liquors; and the Penal Servitude Amendment Act, 1879, diminishing difficulties in the way of the reformation of discharged convicts. The strenuous though unsuccessful labours of the late Government to procure the enactment of the Criminal Code Bill were the initiation of a most important desideratum in British legislation. Mr. Tallack, the secretary of the Association, had made a further series of visits to prisons, and had brought to light many evils of the present gaol system. Greater facilities should be given for independent visitations with a view to the moral improvement of prisoners. A considerable portion of the report is devoted to advocating the abolition of capital punishment.

THE EUROPEAN NAVAL DEMONSTRATION ON THE ADRIATIC COAST.



VIEW FROM THE MONTENEGRIN CAMP TOWARDS THE ALBANIAN FORTIFIED POSITION OF MAZURA, COVERING DULCIGNO.
FROM A SKETCH BY CAPTAIN J. W. GAMBIER, R.N.



HEAD-QUARTERS AND CAMP OF BOZO PETROVITCH, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE MONTENEGRIN FORCES.
FROM A SKETCH BY CAPTAIN J. W. GAMBIER, R.N.

THE EUROPEAN NAVAL DEMONSTRATION ON THE ADRIATIC COAST.

ALBANIA AND MONTENEGRO.

The issue raised between the Montenegrin and Albanian populations of the countries on the east shore of the Adriatic is not a new one; but is a renewal of a secular struggle, in which the two nationalities have ebbed and flowed over the shores of the Scutari Lake and to the Drin. The whole of what is now Ghegaria or Northern Albania was, previous to the Turkish conquest, in undisturbed occupation of the Serbs of the Zeta, of which kingdom Scutari was at one time the capital. Five hundred years ago, and down to the moment of the great crisis of the struggle between the Servian and Turkish Empires, marked by the battle of Kossovo, the whole of the country north of the Drin was subject to Servia. The greater part of the tribes on the north are, in fact, of Slavonic stock, the Miridites alone probably representing the Skipetar pure blood. The Wassoiwichi and Kutchi remain as purely Serb in language and religion as their Montenegrin kindred; while the Hassi, Hotti, Clementi, Kastrati, Gruda, Skreli, and all the villages of the plain of Podgoritza, are of original Slavonic stock. This last has yielded to the joint influences of Turkish domination and Catholic proselytism, and the Dukadgini, with the Sciochi and Sciala tribes (the latter considering themselves as Dukadgini), are largely mixed with Slavonic elements. The Drin is probably the boundary of the true Skipetar clans. We refer to the Map on the back page of our Supplement this week.

The League of Albanian tribes, which is resolved to resist Montenegro, as well as Greece, with respect to the transfer of Albanian territory decided upon in Berlin, has only existed for a short period of time. It was founded by the Mohammedan clans in Northern Albania, and, from its very commencement, was favored by the Government at Constantinople. This latter foresaw the occupation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina by the Austrians, and regarded it as the first great stride of the advance to Salonica, to which it was the Porte's object to oppose an insurmountable barrier in the shape of an Albania carefully organised for vigorous resistance. Nor was Montenegro forgotten in the Porte's combinations. Moreover, it was considered expedient to utilise, as promptly as might be, the Albanians' aspirations towards independence, lest others should do so for their own purposes. Therefore the Porte



RIZA PASHA, COMMANDER OF THE TURKISH FORCES AT DULCIGNO.
DRAWN FROM LIFE BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, R. C. WOODVILLE.

readily consented to the formation of the League of Pristrend, which commenced its operations entirely under Ottoman Government influence. It received from the Porte not only arms and military officers, wherewith to organise the national defences, but officials of Albanian nationality for the civil administration of the country. The Albanian Nizams and Redifs who had completed their terms of army service were sent home, where they forthwith placed themselves at the disposal of the League. It would, therefore, be an error to assume that the troops of this Confederation consist exclusively of wild Bashibazouks. Besides the very large number of irregular forces arrayed under its banners, the League is in a position to place at least ten thousand well-trained and disciplined soldiers in the field. Nor is its army devoid of artillery. The Mussulman element, accustomed to dominion and arms, is naturally most bellicose, and most averse to the proposed aggressions of Montenegro. It is especially obnoxious in the districts of Gusinje and Plava, which geographically and ethnologically, would belong to Montenegro, the Catholic movement having an insignificant result there. The proportions of the population of the respective districts are as follows:—Gusinje and Plava, 7000 Mussulmans and 4000 Orthodox; Lower Wassoiwich, 8500 Orthodox; Grenciarova, 650; Turkish, 150. All the more northerly districts are entirely Orthodox; the sum total of Orthodox and Mussulman population in the disputed districts north of the Sem being 9850 Mussulmans and 8450 Orthodox. The district of Podgoritza has a population of 12,500 Orthodox, and 7700 Mussulmans, and a few Roman Catholics.

The Albanian League at Pristrend, when invited the other day to associate itself with the resistance offered by the Bosniaks to the Austrian occupation, declined to do so, not choosing to make Austria-Hungary its enemy, or to squander its means in a hopeless enterprise which no way concerned Albania. But the leaders of the League, later on, acted otherwise with respect to both the questions of Gusinje and Plava, although most of the inhabitants of these districts were not Albanians, but Slavs. This was because they had good reason for what they did. In the first place, Montenegro was not a Power of the same calibre as Austria-Hungary. Secondly, some 1500 Albanians were concerned in the transfer of the districts in question. Thirdly, strategic considerations decided the League



ANTIVARI, ON THE ADRIATIC COAST, NEAR DULCIGNO.
FROM A SKETCH BY CAPTAIN J. W. GAMBIER, R.N.

to take action. The Kom mountain, which, together with the Glib, constitutes the watershed between the Adriatic and the Danube basin, and of paramount military importance, is situated within the Plava district. This mountain barrier, attaining a height of 8500 ft. above the sea level, forms a natural wall to the northward of the Albanian Highlands. It to a certain extent compensates Albania for the disadvantage she suffers from the opening that exists between her mountain ranges and the Lake of Scutari.

It was for these reasons that the Albanian League threatened such resistance to the original scheme of territorial settlement provided by the Treaty of Berlin two years ago—that is to say, the cession of Gusinje and Plava to Montenegro. As an alternative plan, it was next proposed, by Italy, at the Conference of the Foreign Powers, that the district of Tusi, bordering on the north-east shore of the Lake of Scutari, should be given to Montenegro. But this was resisted in turn by the Clementi and Hoti tribes, and by the Miridites generally, whose habitations are in that quarter. The Conference of this year at Berlin, therefore, resorted to a third arrangement. It was resolved that Montenegro should be put in definitive possession of the seaport town and district of Dulcigno, on the west side of the Lake of Scutari, forming the strip of land between that lake and the Adriatic. The Montenegrins had indeed captured Dulcigno, as well as Antivari and Spizza, during the late war, but had been induced to relinquish the first-named place at the time of the Congress of Berlin. As for Spizza (written "Spica" in our Map) it has been appropriated by Austria. The Turkish Government formally agreed to the cession of Dulcigno, but the Albanian League has since prevented the execution of that agreement. This is the real occasion of the present difficulty, as is further explained in a separate article.

The greatest uncertainty still prevails—at the hour when this notice is written, on Wednesday evening—with regard to the combined action of the Six Great Powers of Europe, and the continued employment of their united naval squadrons in the Adriatic, to support their diplomatic resolutions at the late Berlin Conference, and to overcome the resistance of the Sultan and the Albanians, in the matter of the cession of Dulcigno to the Principality of Montenegro. It is positively certain, however, that the Albanians now rely upon the assistance of the Turkish troops commanded by Riza Pasha; and that the Montenegrins, finding their own strength inadequate to cope with the Turks and Albanians together, have demanded that the foreign squadrons should land some portion of their forces to aid in military operations on shore. Each of the foreign Admirals has felt himself obliged hereupon to ask the further instructions of his own Government. It will next be shown whether or not the several European States, Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Austria, and Italy, are disposed to proceed in joint action to such an extremity, which would involve nothing less than declaring war against the Turkish Empire.

The Sultan has announced that he will not surrender Dulcigno unless the Naval Demonstration is abandoned and a promise given that there shall be no repetition of it, in the Gulf of Volo or elsewhere, to enforce the cession of Epirus and Thessaly to the Kingdom of Greece. The Foreign Powers decline to give this pledge, and the Sultan will therefore consider any advance upon Dulcigno as an act of war. This has been notified to the Prince of Montenegro, who now understands that he will be in danger of having his own territory assailed by a Turkish army if he does not leave Dulcigno alone. The question at this moment is whether any of the Great Powers would give him effectual protection by going to war against Turkey. Some of them would much prefer to retire from the naval demonstration and from the diplomatic concert, even with the mortifying defeat of the resolutions of the Berlin Conference. It remains to be seen what will come of all this; but the issue cannot be long delayed.

The Porte signified its decision to the foreign Governments represented at Constantinople in the middle of last week. A Note was issued on the 22nd ult., which recapitulates all the discussions that have taken place on the subject of the cession of territory to Montenegro, and continues as follows:—

"The Powers, without taking into consideration the painful position of the Ottoman Empire, resolved upon a naval demonstration, which tends still further to embarrass

the Porte. The latter, consequently, finds itself compelled to subordinate the evacuation of Dulcigno to obtaining from the European Cabinets formal assurances that they will observe these three conditions:—The abandonment of the naval demonstration in connection with any question whatever, present or future; the guaranteeing of the lives, property, honour, religion, and rights of Mussulmans who may either emigrate from or remain in the ceded territory; and, finally, the acceptance of the *status quo*, to the exclusion of any further demands in favour of Montenegro.

"The Porte cannot submit to the painful sacrifices involved in the evacuation of Dulcigno until it has received formal assurances respecting these conditions. If the Powers pass them over in silence; reject them, continue to exercise pressure, or proceed with the naval demonstration, it will be impossible for the Porte to order the local authorities at Dulcigno to evacuate the place. If the Powers should persist in exercising pressure, it would naturally not be upon Turkey that the responsibility for the complications which would ensue would fall."

The Note concludes with an appeal to the friendship and sense of justice of the European Powers, and the expression of a hope that the conditions of the Porte will be well received.

In reply to the above, a joint Note from the Ambassadors of the European Powers was delivered to the Porte on Monday last. It firmly rejects the demand of the Porte for the abandonment of the Naval Demonstration, and also the second condition relative to the maintenance of the *status quo* to the east of Lake Scutari. The third condition, demanding guarantees concerning the property of Mohammedans, is accepted. The Ambassadors, in conclusion, declare that the responsibility for what may occur will fall upon the Porte.

The combined fleet at Gravosa, under command of Vice-Admiral Sir F. Beauchamp Seymour, was ordered to sail for Dulcigno last Monday afternoon at half-past two o'clock. On Sunday the British despatch-boats Helicon and Falcon, having on board Vice-Admiral Seymour, Rear-Admirals Cremer and Fincati, commanding the Russian and Italian squadrons; Commander Nouta, of the Austrian ironclad *Custoza*; Captain Valois, of the German ironclad *Victoria*; and Captain Manfredi, of the Italian ironclad *Palestro*, besides a number of British officers, left Gravosa to make a reconnaissance in Albanian waters. The officers in command of the French squadron did not take part in this reconnaissance.

Early on Monday morning, the fleet received counter-orders, that its sailing for Dulcigno was postponed till Wednesday, and a further postponement has since been notified. This was occasioned by the arrival from Cetinje, the capital of Montenegro, of M. Radonich, the Montenegrin Minister of Foreign Affairs, with an urgent communication to Admiral Seymour. The news he brought to our naval commander was that the Porte had sent warning to the Prince of Montenegro that Turkey will go to war with him if he advances to seize Dulcigno. Admiral Seymour called a council of the other Admirals, who were each separately visited by the Montenegrin Minister; and they all telegraphed to their respective Governments, to ask what they should do.

It is understood at Paris that the French ships have orders not to join in any act of hostility, bombardment, or attempt at disembarkation. The Constitutional Law of July 16, 1875, which declares, in Article 9, that "The President of the Republic cannot declare war without the previous assent of the two Chambers," imposes this abstention on the Government, which is, besides, determined to observe it. The instructions given to Admiral Lafont are given in this sense, and will be rigorously obeyed.

The Albanian League has threatened to arrest the foreign Consuls resident in Albania as soon as the fleet arrives before Dulcigno and commences hostilities. Mr. Kirby Green, the British Consul-General, has left Scutari, and has gone up to Montenegro.

We present, in this Number of our Journal, a Map of the whole region of the Lake of Scutari, with the Adriatic shore from Cattaro to Dulcigno and the river Boyana, and with the Montenegrin and Albanian frontiers, showing the different proposed boundary lines, which are clearly explained in the accompanying text. The Map was drawn, expressly for this Journal, at the geographical establishment of Mr. E. Stanford, Charing Cross. Several of the Sketches, by our Special Artists, illustrative of the present crisis and impending struggle,

with historical and descriptive notes upon the subject, will be received at this moment with particular interest by the majority of our readers.

The Constable of the Tower has appointed a committee to investigate the objects of interest in the Tower, and frame regulations for the future admission of visitors.

It is announced from the India Office that, owing to the return of troops from Afghanistan, the Government of India has been able to reopen the grant of furlough, on private affairs, to British officers.

According to an official document recently issued, the sums remitted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the year ending March 31 last by sundry persons for conscience sake amounted to £5801 19s. 4d. In the preceding year the amount was £6732 10s. 3d.

The secretary to the Royal Commission for the Australian International Exhibitions has received through the office of the Government of Victoria a telegraphic despatch from Sir Herbert Sandford informing him that the Melbourne Exhibition surpasses his highest hopes, the general condition of many of the courts being far advanced, that great assistance is being rendered to British Exhibitors by the British Committee, of which the Hon. Mr. Casey is chairman, and that he (Sir Herbert), as representing the Royal Commission, had been very cordially received.

The readers of this Journal have long since made pleasant acquaintance with Miss Kate Greenaway, the artist whose bright and humorous fancy, inspired by a true womanly kindness for children, has cleverly created a multitude of pretty, funny, quaint little folk, as natural as life, engaged in all manner of infantile occupations. Her "Birthday Book for Children," just published by Messrs. G. Routledge and Sons, is a square little volume, measuring four inches each way, containing nearly 400 designs, twelve of them, one for each month, printed in colours by Mr. Edmund Evans, the rest of them vignettes on the margin of every page. And every day of the year has its own amusing little picture, with the accompaniment of a four-line verse written by Mrs. Sale Barker. This makes up a treasury of sweetly comical illustrations. The opposite pages, neatly ruled with lines of pale green, afford spaces for the young possessor of this manual to record the dates of all his or her friends' birthdays, which is, to some of our young people, an affair of the highest importance.

The Archbishop of Canterbury continued his visitation at Canterbury on Wednesday week, and was met in the cathedral by a numerous assembly of the clergy and laity of the diocese. The Archbishop delivered a charge of considerable length. Referring to certain Ritualistic practices, his Grace observed that the Bishops were bound to see that the ritual of the Church was not altered in a manner calculated to interfere with its general teaching, but he thought that if the clergy were permitted to more freely state their private opinions from the pulpit, rather than through symbols of public worship, no great harm would arise. Care, however, must be taken in order to prevent contradictory statements to the formularies being made. An address from the pulpit appealed to the reason and the conscience, and no one was bound to give unqualified assent to statements made in this way. In common worship, however, where everyone took a part, it was unfair, and beyond the Church's warrant, to ask one to join in or give adhesion to that which he believed had not been sanctioned by the Church to which he belonged.—The Archbishop held his visitation of the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral last Saturday. Referring to the work of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the condition of the Cathedral bodies, of which the Archbishop is president, he said it would be the duty of the Commission to recommend a readjustment of the statutes, with provision for altering them from time to time to suit the requirements of the age.—The Archbishop concluded his visitations at Maidstone on Tuesday. Having shown the impossibility of living a spiritual apart from a secular life, his Grace gave an exhortation to the clergy and laity to work harmoniously as far as possible, and to dutifully refer their disputes to the constitutional authorities, and next dwelt at great length on educational preparation for the Church.

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To insure the maintenance of the high standard of quality of the Extract, Professor Atfield, F.R.S., will, at intervals and without notice, visit the Company's warehouse and select samples for analysis, the reports on which he will from time to time submit to the Directors.

The recent Proprietor, Mr. Charles Delaere, retains a considerable share in the Company, is also a Director, and then Agent for the sale of the Extract in Belgium.
The concern is made over to the Company as a thoroughly going business, the services of the staff of the London Depot are secured, together with the valuable factory at New-cross, and all the advantages resulting from efficient and responsible agents on the Continent and elsewhere.

The Directors have a special reference to the success of the company, and that all their funds have been subscribed for £150,000, besides the interest lent by Mr. Deane and the bank respectively.
The only agreement entered into by the company is dated July 25, 1880, and made between Mr. H. K. Edge (the vendor), of the one part, and Mr. A. E. Edge on behalf of and for the Delaere's "La Plata" Extract of Beef Company, Limited, of the other part.

The directors will not take any fees until sufficient profit is realised for the payment of a good dividend to the shareholders. The preliminary expenses will be only those strictly necessary for printing, advertising, registration, and other minor costs, incidental to the formation of the company, and no promotion money has been or will be paid.
Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and of the above Agreement, can be inspected at the offices of the Company, and of the solicitors, where also copies of the full Prospectus can be obtained.
Application for Shares to be made forthwith, on the Form accompanying the Prospectus.

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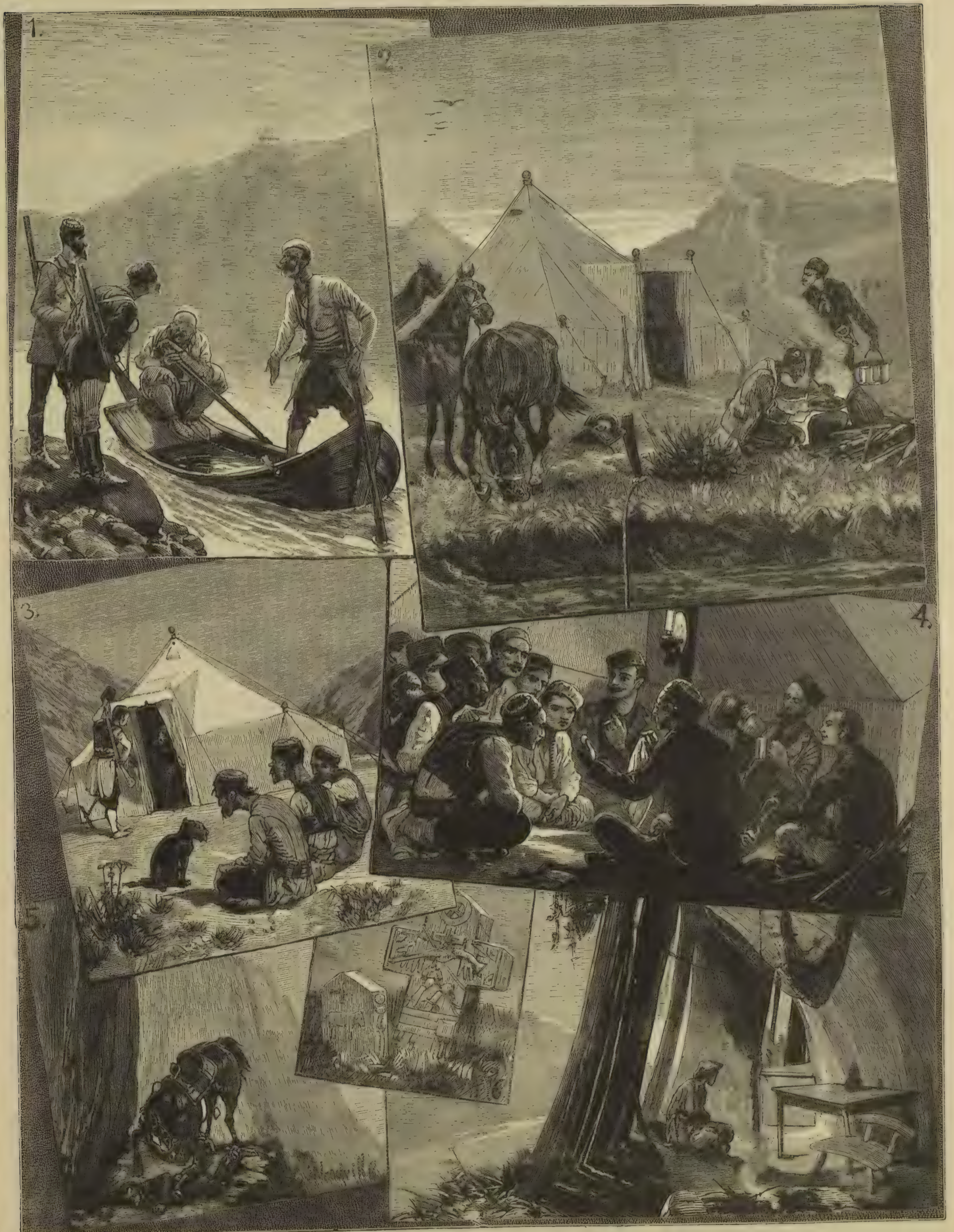
PARIS.—M. HAVET succeeds M. AUBERT as Proprietor and Director of the Institution Aubert-Savary (Established 1804), 84, Avenue Kléber, Trocadero. The pupils attend the Classes of the Lycee Fontanes, or are taught privately in the Institution. M. Havet admits a few English pupils.

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(1), TABLE 2, 1880.

By CHARLES ED. JERNINGHAM.
Words by Vincent Amcotts. Post-free, 24 stamps.



1. The Ferry over the Moracha. 2. Our Camp at Dioclea. 3. The Robbers and their Captors. 4. An Evening Entertainment. 5. An Awkward "Cropper." 6. A Christian's Grave. 7. A Hut in the Cliff.

THE EUROPEAN DEMONSTRATION ON THE ADRIATIC COAST: CAMPING OUT IN MONTENEGRO.—SEE NEXT PAGE.
DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, R. C. WOODVILLE.

THE MONTENEGRIN FRONTIER QUESTION.

The Map which we have prepared for this week's publication, though simply entitled "The Country Round Dulcigno," represents all those portions of the Montenegrin and Albanian frontiers, and the three different lines of boundary successively proposed for their settlement by the European Congress at Berlin in July, 1878, and by the subsequent Conferences of the parties to that Congress, with the recommendations of the International Commission. The reader, having first perused our brief historical notice of recent Border disputes and negotiations, and of the ancient strife between the North Albanians and the Montenegrins, will bear in mind the diverse composition of the Albanian population, comprising not only the Mohammedans of the province of Scutari, the Skipetars of the Gheg race, which is a branch of the Arnaout nation, kindred to the Tosks of Epirus or South Albania, but also the Miridite tribes of Clementi, Hotti, and Gruda, who are Roman Catholics, dwelling north-east of the Lake of Scutari. All these people are found equally hostile to the idea of being incorporated with the Principality of Montenegro, which is, like that of Serbia, in ecclesiastical connection with the Orthodox or Russo-Greek Church. On the other hand, the geographical position of Montenegro, shut in from the sea by the Austrian coast provinces of Dalmatia, lately farther extended to Spizza, must be regarded as a grievous hindrance to its internal prosperity, and to the improvement of civilisation among the poor inhabitants of those barren, rocky highlands collectively named the Tschernagora, or Montenegro, that is to say, "The Black Mountain." It is clearly a desirable object, if it could be attained peaceably and with due regard to equity, or with the free consent of the neighbouring tribes, as well as of the Sultan, to bestow on Montenegro a moderate addition to its territory, giving free access both to the navigable Lake of Scutari, and to the Adriatic Sea.

This is the political problem which has to be solved by the collective wisdom of European statesmanship. We sincerely wish that its consideration had been approached in a fair and impartial spirit, without the prejudices and animosities that have been aroused by the late war between Russia and Turkey, and by the supposed interests of other European Powers, Great Britain, Austria, Italy, and possibly even France and Germany, in supporting one or another view of the final disposal of the Turkish dominions. The portions of territory here directly concerned are of such insignificant extent and financial value, and their small populations are in such a backward social condition, so destitute of the elements of industrial wealth and military power, that it ought to have been easy to provide means, in the way of pecuniary compensation, or of assisted emigration and comfortable settlement in new homes at a convenient distance, whereby all legitimate interests might have been amply satisfied. This idea, unhappily, does not seem to have been suggested to the diplomatic counsels of the Great Powers, though it is one which might, for the sake of humanity, have been deemed more worthy of Christian Europe in the nineteenth century, than that of enforcing an arbitrary, a peremptory decision, by an exhibition of naval and military force, provoking renewed ferocities of warfare along the remote frontiers of half-barbarous races who are ever too ready to indulge in acts of rapine and bloodshed. We cannot but regret that this course has been adopted, whoever may be responsible for it, while still awaiting the explanations that ought not to have been so long withheld from Parliament and public opinion in our own country.

The steps hitherto taken by European diplomacy, so far as Ministers of State have yet been pleased to reveal them, may be illustrated by a glance at our Map, with its three dotted lines of proposed new frontier. The first is that stipulated by Russia, and Montenegro, as the ally of Russia, at the Treaty of San Stefano, when Turkey lay vanquished before them. The second is that which was settled by the Congress of Berlin three or four months later, mainly through the influence of Great Britain, Germany, and Austria. The third is a short thick line behind the Mazura Hills, at the back of Dulcigno, to the river Boyana, inclosing with that river a small piece of land on the seacoast hardly ten miles long and four miles wide. This is the piece of land just now in dispute, which has been allotted to Montenegro by the International Commission, in lieu of Tusi, and of a portion of the Dinosh and Gruda districts, up the course of the rivers that flow into the Lake of Scutari at its north or upper end, towards Podgoritzza. The Montenegrins had, in the late war against Turkey, actually overrun and conquered all these places, as far as the Boyana; and it was admitted that they were to retain a large moiety of the shores of the lake, and some part of the seacoast. They were also to be left in possession of the Gusinje and Plava districts, which are situated to the north-east, beyond the limits of our Map, on the skirts of the Kom mountain range. In the article entitled "Albania and Montenegro," on page 333 of this Number, we have noticed the obstacles that soon arose, from the resistance of the Albanians and Miridites, to the execution of these clauses of the Treaty of Berlin. The Albanians, valuing the Kom mountain districts for the strategical defence of their own frontier, refused in their national Confederate League to permit the surrender of Gusinje and Plava to the Montenegrins. The Miridite Catholic tribes of Hotti, Clementi, and others were equally determined not to give up Tusi, on the shore of the Lake, or the districts of Gruda and Dinosh, on the river Sem, which were proposed as an alternative. It was therefore arranged by the European Conference this summer, with the assistance of a joint International Boundary Commission, that, instead of either of the former allotments of territory—namely, Gusinje and Plava in the first instance, and the districts occupied by Miridite tribes in the second—Dulcigno should, after all, be annexed to the Montenegrin Principality.

The Sultan's Government then signified its consent to this mode of settlement; and Riza Pasha, with a force of regular Turkish troops, was sent from Constantinople to Scutari, as Special Commissioner of the Ottoman Porte, ostensibly for the purpose of directing its peaceable execution. But the Albanian chieftains, the Begs and Aghas of the Skipetar nation, acting in pursuance of the resolutions of their national League, recently took possession of Dulcigno, unopposed by the Turkish military garrison, and have constructed a fortified camp of defence on the Mazura Hills, where they bid defiance to the small Montenegrin army preparing to advance from the Suttorman Pass, through Zubci and Antivari, along the seacoast road. The Turkish regular force, now greatly augmented, is encamped on the high ground towards Goritzza (or Gorica, as printed in our Map), so as to be ready to support the Albanians. Their joint strength would amount to not less than 16,000 men, well armed and furnished with artillery. The Montenegrin force at Suttorman, commanded by Bozo Petrovitch, cousin to Prince Nikita or Nicholas of Montenegro, is by no means sufficient to engage the combined Turkish and Albanian forces, whose position seems to be very strong, commanding the road from Antivari to Dulcigno for several miles. One of our Illustrations is the "View from the Montenegrin Camp looking towards the position of Mazura now occupied by the

Albanians." The distance to those farther hills shown in our Artist's Sketch would not much exceed eight or nine miles in a south-easterly direction. To the right hand, in the sea, or an inlet of the sea, very near the shore (marked "V. Kruci" in our Map), is a little islet or rock, which is in a line with the seaward extremity of the boundary-line that was proposed by the Treaty of Berlin. The insignificant seaport town of Dulcigno, which lies four miles beyond this point, with the small harbour of Noce Bay to the north of Dulcigno, was described in our paper last week. It was reconnoitred last Saturday by H.M.S. Helicon, which found plenty of room for a large fleet to anchor in the open roadstead, with ten fathoms' depth of water, within half a mile of the Turkish fort; but there is no shelter for the ships in case of a northerly gale, which may be expected any day at this season.

The reader may find in our Map the situation of several other places which have lately been mentioned, or which have been made the subjects of our Illustrations. Antivari, of which a view is sketched by our Special Artist, was a flourishing mercantile town, Italian by history, in the time of the mediæval City Republics. But it has dwindled and languished for ages past; and now, since the late destructive war of Montenegro against Turkey, it is reduced to mere desolate ruins. It was stormed and captured by the Montenegrins with a terrible amount of slaughter, faring worse even than the town of Dulcigno. But these local conflicts and calamities of warfare did not attract much notice three years ago, while the great Russian and Turkish armies were contending in Bulgaria and in Asia. The town of Podgoritzza, which, together with Spuz, has been ceded to Montenegro in consequence of that war, is likely to become henceforth the capital of Prince Nikita's dominions, which are not half the size of Wales, but rather more mountainous. His present capital, which will also be found in our Map, is Cetinje, a mere village in appearance, reached by a very steep and winding path up the cliffs from the Austrian seaport of Cattaro. These remarks are intended chiefly to help the understanding of topographical details concerning the Montenegrin Frontier Question. The most recent news of its political and military aspects, to the latest hour of preparing our Journal for the press on Wednesday evening, must obtain notice on another page of this Number. We shall continue the series of Illustrations next week, having engaged the assistance of Special Artists, both on board the fleet of the combined Naval Powers, and on the Albanian or Turkish side; though it is still hoped, and by ourselves most earnestly and devoutly, that there may be no actual hostilities between them.

CAMPING OUT IN MONTENEGRO.

Our Special Artist, Mr. R. C. Woodville, who is now with the Albanians at Scutari or at Dulcigno, and who furnishes the Sketches of Albanians crossing the Boyana, and of their wild war-dance in camp during the nocturnal festivities of Ramazan, was in Montenegro but a few months ago; and some of his Montenegrin Sketches, illustrating the manners and customs of that highland country, have already been published in this Journal. A page filled with six or seven Engravings is now presented, which contains his delineations of some incidents belonging to the experiences of a couple of English travellers in Montenegro, where Mr. Woodville was accompanied by Mr. Athol Mayhew, the writer of some vivid and forcible descriptions of Montenegrin social and domestic life. They are shown entering what seems a very "crank" sort of ferry-boat, to cross the rapid stream of the Moracha; we next find them cooking their evening meal beside their tent, in the encampment at Dioclea; and subsequent adventures, such as the arrest of three thieves by Montenegrin police, and their appearance in safe custody before the foreign tourists whom they had robbed, are depicted with a certain touch of humour. This quality is not less perceptibly felt in the scene of "an evening entertainment," at which the strangers are present as invited guests, and where the company appear listening to a clever story-teller or speech-maker, whose eloquence holds them in delighted attention. One of the occasional mishaps of horsemanship on a rough and slippery mountain road, but with a fearful precipice at its side, which might have been fatal to the unlucky rider, occupies the next place among these Sketches of Montenegrin travel. Mr. Woodville has also paid some regard, as Mr. Simpson and other Special Artists have done, to the monumental relics of past generations in that historic and romantic land; a curious specimen of which is the old tombstone, probably of no very high antiquity, carved with figures of the pistols and other weapons belonging to a deceased Montenegrin chieftain. A domestic interior, if such name can befit the half-open hut or shielding on the bleak summit of the cliff, is the subject of the last of these Sketches in Montenegro.

ALBANIANS AT SCUTARI AND DULCIGNO.

Our Special Correspondent writes as follows, with reference to the two Illustrations of this subject:—"Europe has decided that Dulcigno must be given up to the Montenegrins; but Europe has addressed its mandate to the Turks, and not to the Albanians or Skipetars, as they call themselves. Anyone of the latter nation here sees no reason why he should surrender his land to his hereditary foe, when he has not been beaten in fair fight, but merely because it has been so decided in a city of which he knows nothing, by people who are nothing to him. Politics may demand that Skipetar land should be given to the Slavs; and, of course, the sooner these disturbances are quieted the better for Europe and for Albania, as well as for Montenegro. But the impartial observer cannot help sympathising with a brave people, who resist a decision in which they have had no voice and upon which their opinion has not been asked. Only their anomalous position is to blame for this; for, though a separate and distinct nationality, the fact of their still being considered a part of Turkey unfortunately imposes upon them the portion of the vanquished."

"On the last day of the Mohammedan festival of Bairam the Scutari levies marched to defend their frontier; and Mr. Woodville has chosen the moment when they crossed the bridge over the Boyana, to make his sketch of their marching array. Crossing this bridge in force is by no means a slight achievement; for it is a structure of wood, that is regularly carried away by the rapid stream of the river every winter, and is built up again in the spring, if the state of the finances permit of such an outlay. At the head of the column march the Zingari, playing their wild music on a sort of fife and drum; and just behind them rides a stalwart Hodja, clad in full mountain costume, even to the yataghan and pistols, and with no sign of his sacred office but the full white turban on his head. The Begs and their retainers follow, also dressed in mountain costume; for the splendid white fustanella, in which they delight to swing along the streets of Scutari, is too full and cumbersome for service in the field. They present a fine warlike appearance, these tall straight men, with their sharply cut features, blue eyes, and long fair moustaches and to the stranger there is some-

thing very attractive in their bold martial bearing, and their somewhat English look.

"Across the bridge, and rising straight up from the Boyana and the Bazaar, is the grey craggy rock on which is perched the old castle of Scodra, or Scutari, frowning down on the three rivers and the plains, and guarding the outlet of the beautiful lake. Below the castle, on the left, lies the city itself, half hidden among the many trees of its gardens and courtyards, with little more than the stately minarets and broad red-tiled roofs showing above the sea of green tree-tops. To the left of the bridge, and in the middle of the stream, are huts made of hurdles and supported on piles, in which the fishermen of the Boyana pass the night, exercising their trade during the fishing season.

"The other sketch is a scene of dancing the war-dance in the camp. While keeping watch and ward on the frontier, the Faithful among the Skipetars will not omit the strict ceremonial of their great fast of Ramazan, though by the letter of the law they can claim exemption. After the prescribed fast, lasting from dawn to sunset, is over for the day, and when the evening meal is finished, the Moslem makes merry in his staid fashion, with music and dancing. The scene here depicted is truly picturesque. The Skipetars are squatting in a circle, with the dancer in the middle, barely lighted up by the scant rays of the lanterns, and in the background is the Adriatic, on which they expect soon to see the ships of the six Powers of Europe. The dancer performs his steps with solemn precision, to the sound of the queer-looking guitar of Albania, whose wire strings emit a plaintive and subdued melody. Both love-songs and war-songs among the Skipetars have the same plaintive melancholy rhythm. But the poor dress of the dancer does not please his patrons, and there is a cry for a better costume. Daoud Agha, a prominent member of the League, at once sends for his heavy, many-folded fustanella; and another chieftain, Ibrahim Castrati, strips off his gold-embroidered waistcoat that Aali Beg of Gussinje gave him, with his cunningly worked gaiters. A third chief gives his long silk scarf; and, attired in these borrowed plumes, the dancer recommences his task. He holds a large handkerchief stretched in both hands above his head as he paces round the ring, with a slow, polka-like step, balancing his body from side to side, following the rhythm of the music. This is the introductory step; and then, getting more excited, he throws away the handkerchief and spins round the circle, with a short, jerking movement; or, changing his step, throws himself on one knee, now and then, bounding up again after the fashion of a bare-back rider of the equestrian circus. Suddenly, the music changes, and the dancer walks slowly round, stopping to borrow from Ibrahim Beg and the chief next him their yataghans, splendid with silver-gilt filigree handles, and having keen blue-steel blades, inlaid with verses from the Koran. These he draws from the chased silver scabbards, and, placing the bare points in his girdle, with arms outstretched resumes his dance, quickening from his slow polka step until he is wildly springing round in the centre, with the gleaming blades stretching from his hands to his waist. Again there is a pause, and then he executes another figure. This time the blades are placed under the armpits, and in this position the dancer goes through the process of bumping, first on one knee, then on the other, round the ring of lookers-on, now and then giving a sly kick in passing to the stolid musician, who sits with his feet curled under him, calmly brushing the wires with the little bit of cherry-bark that does duty as the plectrum of his instrument. Faster and faster grows the dance, till, disdaining to fall any more on his knees, the performer spins wildly in the middle of the ring, and so continues until music and dancer stop suddenly, and one of the on-lookers vouchsafes a 'Well done!' as the only applause due to what is really a most arduous performance."

W. A. D.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN OCTOBER.

(From the Illustrated London Almanack.)

The Moon is near Mars on the evening of the 4th, Mercury on the 5th, and Venus on the 6th. She is near Jupiter throughout the night common to the 16th and 17th, and near Saturn throughout the night common to the 17th and 18th. She is nearest the Earth on the morning of the 8th, and most distant from it on the morning of the 24th. Her phases or times of change are:—

New Moon	on the 4th	at 43 min.	after 4h.	in the morning.
First Quarter	"	11th	" 35 "	0 " morning.
Full Moon	"	18th	" 26 "	4 " morning.
Last Quarter	"	26th	" 0 "	7 " morning.

Mercury is an evening star, setting on the 4th at 5h. 49m. p.m., or 20 minutes after sunset, which interval steadily increases to 23m. by the 9th, to 26m. by the 14th, to 29m. by the 19th, to 31m. by the 24th, and to 34m. by the 29th, the planet setting on the last-named day at 5h. 11m. p.m. He is in his descending node on the 2nd, near the Moon on the 5th, and at his greatest distance from the Sun on the 12th.

Venus is an evening star, setting at 6h. 6m. p.m. on the 7th, at 5h. 52m. p.m. on the 17th, and at 5h. 42m. p.m. on the 27th, being 44m., 52m., and 1h. 2m. after sunset on these evenings. She is near the Moon on the 6th, and in her descending node on the 11th.

Mars sets on the 7th at 5h. 35m. p.m., or 13 minutes after sunset; on the 17th at 5h. 5m. p.m., or 8 minutes after sunset; on the 27th the planet and Sun set nearly together; and from this time he sets in daylight. He rises at sunrise on the 25th, and a few minutes before the Sun at the end of the month. He is due south on the 1st at 0h. 19m. p.m., on the 15th at 1h. 59m. a.m., and on the last day at 1h. 37m. a.m. He is near the Moon on the 4th, and near the Sun on the 25th.

Jupiter rises on the 7th at about the time of sunset, and from this day he rises in daylight. He sets nearly at the time of sunrise on the 8th; at 5h. 27m. a.m., or 1h. 4m. before sunset, on the 18th; and at 4h. 40m. a.m., or 2h. 9m. before sunrise on the 28th. He is due south on the 1st at 0h. 19m. a.m., on the 15th at 1h. 12m. p.m., and on the last day at 10h. 2m. p.m. He is in opposition to the Sun on the 7th, and near the Moon on the 17th.

Saturn rises on the 6th at 5h. 55m. p.m., or 30 minutes after sunset; on the 17th at 5h. 10m. p.m., or 10 minutes after sunset; on the 22nd he rises at sunset; and after this day he rises in daylight. He sets at about sunrise on the 18th, and at 5h. 48m. a.m., or 1h. 1m. before sunrise on the 28th. He is due south on the 1st at 1h. 3m. a.m., on the 15th at 0h. 4m. a.m., and on the last day at 10h. 52m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 18th, and in opposition to the Sun on the same day.

A free library and museum, to cost £10,000, is in the course of erection at Cardiff by the Corporation. The Marquis of Bute has leased the site of the old theatre in Crockherbotown, with liberty to arch over the stream of water supplying the Bute Docks. It is intended to build on the site of the old theatre a public hall, at a cost of £12,000, to seat 2000 persons, and to have an orchestra for 200 performers.

A large steamer, the Cupid, employed on the passenger traffic between London and Woolwich, was run down and sunk last Saturday evening, near the scene of the Princess Alice disaster. The screw steamer D. S. Ward cut into the other vessel just astern of the funnel, and she sank in a few minutes. Fortunately, there were only a few persons on board the Cupid at the time of the occurrence, and they were rescued.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

The Italian permanent squadron and the English turreted ships *Monarch* and *Thunderer* left Naples on Tuesday for Castellamare, to be present at the launch of the monster frigate *Italia*. King Humbert witnessed the ceremony.

General Garibaldi and his son Menotti have resigned their seats as deputies. The reason alleged by General Garibaldi is that Italy is misgoverned, and he advocates the claim for universal suffrage.

An international exhibition of seed-sowing machines will be opened on the 20th inst. at Pisa, when prizes of gold and silver medals will be conferred by the Minister of Agriculture for the best machines.

HOLLAND.

The Dutch-Indian Budget for 1881 was presented on Thursday week to the Second Chamber of the States-General. Both the revenue and the expenditure are estimated in round numbers at 144,000,000 gulden, there being an actual deficit of about one third of a million, against one of three millions in 1879-80, thus showing a considerable improvement in the finances of the colony. The expenditure in most of the departments is increased, but as a set-off there is a diminution of rather more than three millions in the war charges.

In the Second Chamber, yesterday week, the Home Budget for 1881 was introduced by the Minister of Finance. The expenditure was estimated by him at 126,333,000 gulden, and the revenue at 105,000,000 gulden, thus showing a deficit of about 21,000,000. He proposed to meet this deficit for the time being by the issue of Treasury bills, and ultimately by a fresh loan of sufficient amount to include the outlay necessary for the improvement of canals. The Government, at the same time, deem it requisite to provide for a permanent increase of revenue by the imposition of a tax on rentes.

M. Dullert has been re-elected President of the Second Chamber. The First Chamber has voted the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. The address points out that the present condition of the Dutch finances necessitates a reduction of expenditure.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William has gone to Baden, where the Empress's birthday was celebrated on Thursday. His Majesty has conferred upon the Duke of Cambridge the Grand Cross of the Royal Order of the House of Hohenzollern.

Prince Bismarck announces that he proposes to invite the representatives of commerce, industry, agriculture, and the various trades, to a Council, which will give its opinion on the Government bills relating to questions of political economy.

DENMARK.

The King and Queen have been to Gmünden on a visit to the Duke of Cumberland.

A formal meeting of the Rigsdag has been summoned for the 4th inst., when the House will be further prorogued.

RUSSIA.

The first stone of the University of Tomsk, in Siberia, was laid on Sept. 7.

An exciting scene was witnessed on the Neva on Monday afternoon. A barge laden with hay caught fire, and the flames spread to upwards of thirty lighters, which were cut adrift and allowed to float away down the stream towards the Gulf of Finland. No casualties are reported.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Emperor was present on Thursday week at the manoeuvres of the Hungarian army at Czegled. Numerous foreign officers, including Lieutenant-Colonel Primrose on behalf of England, also witnessed the spectacle. The Emperor and all present spoke in terms of the highest praise of the way in which the Honved cavalry acquitted themselves.

At the final Ministerial Council at Pesth, which was presided over by the Emperor in person, and lasted four hours, the next Budgets of Austria and Hungary, which are to provide for an increased military expenditure during the coming year, were finally agreed upon. At the same time, the opening of the Delegations was fixed for the 19th inst.

The Emperor has returned to Vienna from the military manoeuvres. He remained there for a day to receive the King and Queen of Greece on their passage. He left Vienna on Monday for his hunting-seat in Styria. The King of Saxony arrived in the morning to take part, on the invitation of the Emperor. The party started at noon. Previous to this the King of Greece went to the Schönbrunn to take leave of the Emperor. The correspondent of the *Times* says that during the tour in Galicia the general significance of the spontaneous outburst of loyalty silenced almost entirely all speculation as to the possible effect of the tour on the course of home politics and the future of the two Parliamentary parties in the Austrian Reichsrath.

A conference of members of the Liberal party in the Hungarian Diet was held at Pesth yesterday week, and the previous President and Vice-Presidents of the party were re-elected. Baron Perczy brought forward a resolution in favour of electing a central committee for the purpose of promoting a firmer organisation of the party. M. de Trefort, Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, approved the resolution, but requested the conference to postpone its decision upon such an important matter until the return of M. Tisza, the President of the Council. The Hungarian Diet met on Saturday last for its third and last Session before the general election, which takes place next summer. According to old custom, it was but a formal meeting, a sort of first gathering of the members.

The revenue of the dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary for the first eight months of the present year exceeds that of the corresponding period of last year by the sum of four millions four hundred thousand florins.

AMERICA.

A telegram from New York states that the Presidential Election struggle, so far, has not been marked by any exciting incidents. Large meetings are held from time to time, and both parties are working hard to secure the return of their candidates. The contest promises to be a close one, but less bitterness and acrimony have been shown up to the present than at the same stage of any previous Presidential Election.

General Grant presided on Tuesday, for the first time, at a Republican mass meeting at Warren, Ohio, when he made a long political speech, in which he declared himself to be a Republican, because the Republican was the National Party, and aimed at the greatest good of the greatest number.

A letter from General Hancock, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, is published, strongly denouncing the Southern war claims, and stating that the Federal Government can never pay the debt nor grant any pension or reward of any sort for war waged upon its own existence. Nobody, adds the letter, expects or wants such unnatural action. General Hancock says, in conclusion: "If President, I would veto all legislation for the payment of claims of any kind for losses or damages by persons who were in rebellion, whether pardoned or not. The obligations of the Government to its defenders are lasting and sacred, but, owing to

the lapse of time, Union war claims may fairly be considered as barred, or, if entertained, should be subjected to the strictest scrutiny."

General Weaver, the Greenback candidate for the Presidency, has issued a circular declaring General Hancock and Mr. English, the Democratic candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency respectively, to be opposed to the Greenback policy, and denouncing as a traitor any Greenbacker who seeks to transfer Greenback votes to the Democratic or Republican candidates.

The Irish-American Republican Convention of New York State have adopted resolutions endorsing the Chicago platform, and expressing confidence in General Garfield, the Republican candidate for the Presidency. They also declare in favour of Protection, asserting that British emissaries are working for General Hancock, the Democratic candidate, in the interest of Free Trade.

The Commission, in conformity with the Franco-American Treaty of Jan. 16, 1880, for the adjustment of the claims of French subjects who suffered during the war of secession, has been appointed.

Memphis had a celebration on the 23rd ult. to commemorate its freedom from yellow fever this summer. The streets were decorated, and two triumphal arches were raised, one of which was formed of cotton bales. A procession three miles long, composed of civic societies and trades, marched through the chief streets, large crowds assembling to witness the ceremony. The Governors of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Arkansas attended.

The Pan-Presbyterian Council was opened at Philadelphia on the 23rd ult., delegates attending from all parts of the world. A reception was given to the delegates at the Academy of Fine Arts on the previous evening. Addresses of welcome were given to them by the Governor of Pennsylvania and the Mayor of Philadelphia. Speeches were also made by Dr. John Cairns, of Edinburgh, and others. The Delegates' Council was opened on Thursday. The delegates marched in procession to the Academy of Music, which was packed with people. The Rev. Principal Rainy, of Edinburgh, offered the opening prayer, and the Rev. William Paxton, of New York, preached the introductory sermon. The regular business of the session began in the afternoon in the Horticultural Hall. Yesterday week the Rev. Dr. Watts, of Belfast, gave an address on the Scripture doctrine of inspiration. The Council, in five-minutes' speeches, discussed this address, and also the papers which were read on Thursday. Other papers were afterwards read by American clergymen. Among the papers read in the evening was one by the Rev. Dr. Blaikie, Scotland, on the "Influence of the Gospel on Employer and Employed." On Saturday the Rev. Professor Calderwood, Edinburgh, read a paper on the "Relations of Science and Religion." Discussions followed the reading of the various papers. Foreign ministers preached in the Philadelphia churches. Several papers were read on Monday, including one on Agnosticism by the Rev. R. Flint, of Edinburgh. The Pan-Presbyterian Council has decided to hold its next session at Belfast in 1884.

During the month of August, according to the report issued by the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, the number of immigrants into the United States reached a total of 50,000, including 6239 from England, 1737 from Scotland, 6157 from Ireland, 11,918 from Germany, and 13,506 from Canada.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The telegrams from Cape Town occasion grave misgiving as to the condition of affairs in Basutoland. Twelve hundred Basutos, it is announced, made an attack upon our forces on the 20th ult., and on the following day another attack was made by a different body numbering 5000. Both attacks were repulsed after fighting at each place had continued the whole day. The Cape correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs some particulars of the attack made by the Basutos on Mafeteng. The correspondent says the Basutos, 7000 strong, repeatedly charged the Cape Mounted Rifles' camp at Courthouse, held by a magistrate and volunteers, but were repulsed at all points, leaving one hundred dead. One of Letsea's sons was killed. Our own loss was three men wounded.

Brigadier-General Clarke estimates that the colonial force required for Basutoland is 3000 Europeans. That force is now en route.

Sir George Strahan has arrived at Cape Town, and been sworn as Administrator.

The excitement consequent on the discoveries of new diamonds in the Free State, according to latest intelligence from Kimberley, had not abated in intensity. Three new rushes have been reported. A magnificent gem of the first water, weighing 50 carats, and worth £6000, had been unearthed at the Jagersfontein diggings.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from Sydney states that Sir Henry Parkes, the Premier of New South Wales, while returning from Melbourne, whither he had accompanied Sir Hercules Robinson en route for England, was entertained at a public banquet at Albury. Sir Henry made a speech, in which he quoted statistics to show the rapid progress which New South Wales was making. Referring to the question of federation, the Premier said that he was willing to give up much to effect the union of all the Australian colonies, and should be very happy if he could do anything to bring about such a result.

INDIA.

An official telegram from the Viceroy of India, dated Saturday last, says that Colonel St. John reports all to be quiet at Candahar. The march of the columns returning to India is unopposed. The brigade sent to Maiwand has returned, having buried the bodies found on the field of action. Another telegram from the Viceroy, dated from Simla, Sunday, says it is reported from Candahar that the Cabul troops, who fled after the action of the 1st, had reached Ghazni, on the road towards Cabul. The Ghilzai soldiers had dispersed to their homes, and Ayoub had gone to Herat.

The Indian correspondents of the *Times* send some particulars of the situation in Afghanistan. The Candahar correspondent says that some side issues of General Burrows's disaster were officially investigated last week, with the result that two officers are under arrest. According to news from Cabul which had reached Simla, the defeat of Ayoub has caused the Ameer the greatest satisfaction, and has had a most quietening effect on the country. The Candahar correspondent of the *Daily News* says that Brigadier-General Sir C. Ross, with the last of the Bengal troops, starts for India on Tuesday. General Phayre (the correspondent adds) is ordered to increase his division to a strength of ten thousand, pointing to the probability of a garrison at Candahar for the next few months. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the latest advices from Cabul state that the officers and men of the Cabul regiments of Ayoub's defeated army have reached Cabul and made their submission to the Ameer, who has accepted it. Ayoub's defeat has reassured the country. Ayoub is said to have fled to Seistan. The Candahar correspondent of the *Standard* says there are rumours of fresh gatherings of the tribes in the Zemindawar country.

THE BIRTH OF A SPANISH INFANTA.

The young Queen of Spain, as our readers are informed already, gave birth to her first child, a little girl, on the 11th ult., in the Royal Palace at Madrid. In the afternoon of that day it became apparent that the expected event was really at hand. The Austrian Dr. Roedel, her Majesty's private physician, sent notice to the High Chamberlain of the Palace, the Duke de Sesto, that the invited company of witnesses should be summoned without delay. Half an hour later the well-known Ministerial liveries were seen looming through the fast-gathering darkness, and with a hundred other carriages bearing the numerous guests hurrying at a hand gallop towards the Plaza de Oriente. In less than an hour all those entitled to be present were assembled.

In the meantime were gathered in the chamber of the young Queen her mother, the Archduchess Elizabeth, the Queen Mother Isabella, and Dr. Roedel; the Marchioness of Santa Cruz, the First Lady of Honour to her Majesty, being in attendance, while King Alfonso, whose pale face and anxious look contrasted somewhat strangely with the gorgeous Captain-General's uniform, which etiquette compelled him to wear, passed continually in and out of the room, now addressing an affectionate word of encouragement to his suffering consort, now conferring eagerly with the Austrian doctor. In the ante-chamber were the several ladies in waiting of the Royal household, and the English nurse specially engaged for the care of the Royal infant.

The bed-chamber of the Queen was a very large and handsome room, furnished in light blue and white. In a niche between magnificent carved rosewood bedsteads was a large ivory crucifix, at the front of which were placed the wreath of orange-blossoms worn by the young Queen at her wedding last year, and a small wreath of white roses which she wore on the occasion of her first communion; before this was placed an antique "prie-dieu" chair. A temporary altar had been erected in the room, upon which were laid various sacred relics brought from their resting-places all over the country to "assist" at this important event. The altar was brilliantly lighted with wax tapers.

The invited guests to the number of about 200, consisting of Commissions of both Houses of Parliament, representatives of the grandes of Spain, members of the Order of the Golden Fleece and of the various military orders, deputations of the Supreme Court of Judicature, provincial deputations, the Chief Magistrate of the city and members of the Town Council, and the foreign diplomatic body, all in full uniform, were assembled in the saloons. Nearly two hours of expectation and anxiety dragged slowly and solemnly away, during which the clergy, at the head of whom were the Papal Nuncio, the Archbishop of Toledo, and Cardinal Benavides, Patriarch of the Indies, offered up their prayers in the Chapel Royal below. Constant telegraphic communication was kept up with the Court of Vienna and the Vatican. The crowd outside the palace was quite orderly, the silence that reigned being occasionally broken as some official entered or left the palace. All eagerly watched the flagstaff upon which should appear either a red light or white light, which was to announce the arrival of a future King, or only to add one more to the female representatives of the Royal house of Bourbon.

In the meantime intense silence reigned in the chamber and ante-chamber of the Royal patient. The pent-up anticipation of the brilliant crowd in the saloons was becoming almost unbearable, when at a few minutes before half-past eight a slight commotion observed in the ante-chamber produced an immediate silence; every whisper was hushed, and every eye eagerly turned towards the door. A moment more, and the whisper spread like an electric spark, "Es una niña!" "It is a girl." Immediately the Duke de Sesto, as Grand Chamberlain, entered the room, and announced that her Majesty the Queen had been happily delivered of a daughter. A few minutes later the young King Alfonso appeared at the door of the saloon bearing his newly-born heiress, enveloped in cambrics and laces. The Prime Minister, Señor Canovas del Castillo, advanced to the King and raised the lace covering which concealed the child, and the Minister of Grace and Justice, as Chief Notary of State, stepping forward, made the necessary official declaration. All those assembled then passed before and bowed their respects to his Majesty and his august daughter. The child was then handed over to its natural guardians, first being enveloped in the swathing clothes which had been specially blessed and sent by the Pope.

Saturday last, Sept. 25, the fête day of Santa Mercedes, was kept as an official holiday and gala day in the palace in honour of the Infanta Mercedes. Her Majesty left her bed on the Friday for a few hours. She and King Alfonso gave an audience to the Papal Nuncio, who presented, in a splendid marble and ebony casket, the gift of Pope Leo XIII. to the Infanta Mercedes, which was a very rich satin robe covered with lace, and displaying the escutcheons of Spain and the Pope on the skirt. This robe was made and embroidered by ladies of the Roman nobility at the request of the Pope.

A first list of subscriptions for the creation of a National Society in Aid of the Industrious Blind in France is published, amounting to the sum of 12,769f.

The thirty-ninth and last representation of the Ober-Ammergau Passion Play took place on Sunday. There were 3500 persons present.

An earthquake happened at Valparaiso on the 13th ult., and another at Illapel, in the interior of Chili. Two hundred persons in all are said to have perished.

The International Commission has terminated the inspection of the St. Gothard line, and, according to its estimate, the entire works, so far, have cost 86,609,282f.

The appointment of Mineralogical Surveyor to the Government of Natal has been conferred upon Mr. F. W. North, who has been instructed to submit a scheme for the development of the coal-fields of the colony.

The annual prize instituted by the King of the Belgians will be awarded in 1881 for the best essay on the means of improving ports established on low and sandy coasts such as those of Belgium. The competition is open to authors of all nations. Essays must be sent in to the Minister of the Interior this year.

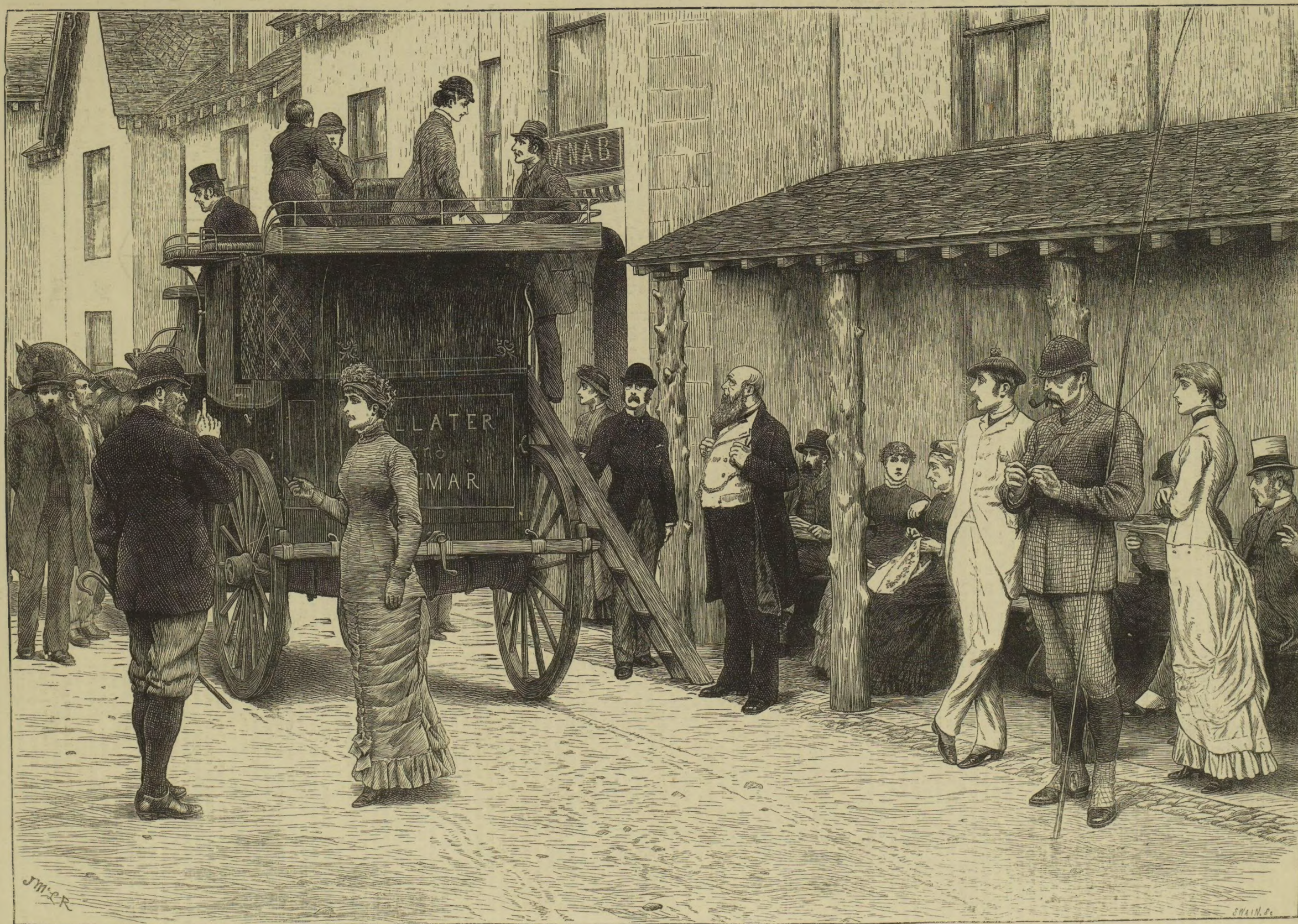
The Maharajah of Jeypore, head of one of the oldest Rajpoot houses, and himself one of the most noteworthy and enlightened of Indian Princes, died on the 18th ult. He has left no son, but he nominated a successor whom, it is said, all the nobles except one have agreed to accept.

It appears from the report of the Secretary of State for India in Council on Railways in India for the year 1879-80, issued yesterday, that, at the commencement of the year 1879, the length of railway open for traffic was 8216 miles, of which 6044 were in the hands of guaranteed companies, and 2172 were under direct State management. During the year a further extent of 395½ miles—including the section of 133½ miles of the Candahar line opened in January last—has been completed. The present open system consists of 8611½ miles. Twenty-two miles have been added to the guaranteed 353 miles to the State, and 20½ to the native State lines.



THE BIRTH OF A SPANISH INFANTA: PREPARING FOR THE EVENT IN THE ROYAL PALACE AT MADRID—THE KING SHOWING THE BABE TO THE FOREIGN AMBASSADORS.

SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



SKETCHES IN SCOTLAND: ARRIVAL OF THE COACH AT THE FIVE ARMS, BRAEMAR.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

FINE ARTS.

In some, if not all, of the designs exhibited years ago in competition for the New Law Courts—Mr. Street's among the number, if our memory serves us—a covered bridge of one arch, a viaduct, a Rialto-like structure (except that instead of gondolas gliding, cabs and omnibuses were to rattle beneath), was proposed to be thrown across Fleet-street—taking the place of Temple Bar, being also a memorial thereof—to serve as a way for pedestrians to or from the new Palace of Justice, the Temple, and Messrs. Child's bank. The bridge was of course made to harmonise with the architecture of the Law Courts, and its effect was in all cases as striking as it was novel, being entirely free from the unsightliness of the engineer's architecture usually adopted for a similar purpose by the railway companies. And the convenience of increased facility of transit which such a structure would afford commended itself to one's common-sense as much as its picturesqueness to one's æsthetic perceptions, for bringing the Law Courts where they are would of necessity largely increase the number of passengers to and from the Temple. Why this every-way excellent feature was suppressed we have never learnt, any cannot understand. In any case, however, it was necessary to widen Fleet-street itself in order to relieve the already congested traffic. Accordingly, the Law Courts were set back from the street where the old Bar stood, and Messrs. Child and Co. have, in the erection of their new premises, gratuitously sacrificed valuable space for the benefit of the public. But then step in the Civic authorities with a plea for their effete privileges and childish rites. At first, however, it was proposed to erect merely an ornamental lamp-post, or some very modest memorial. That, however, was not enough. As we have already announced, the City Lands Committee and Commissioners of Sewers determined to nullify much that had been done for the public convenience, and to stultify even themselves by erecting, at a cost of several thousand pounds, a so-called "Memorial" of the obsolete and crazy old Bar (that ought to have been carted away ages ago), and which said Memorial is to occupy the centre of the newly enlarged roadway, and several feet of its width. A pretty sample, truly, of civic vanity and obstructiveness. A nuisance is clung to as long as possible, and no sooner is it removed than another nuisance is found to take its place. It will naturally be supposed that, for the sake of good taste and common courtesy at least, these City authorities consulted with the architect of the Law Courts respecting the style of the intended memorial that is to be brought into juxtaposition with his work. But not so; Mr. Street declares in a letter to the *Times* that "he has never had a chance of seeing the design for the new memorial." Nor has the design of the City architect been submitted to public judgment at all, so far as we can ascertain. Surely a "hole and corner business, this, with certain City officials," as it is pronounced to be by another correspondent of the *Times*. It appears that, not to narrow the roadway, the whole of the space for the memorial—five feet—has been taken out of the foot pavement on the north side, which will now be reduced to ten feet; and Mr. Street very justly remarks that this "will be to the great damage of the appearance of the new Courts of Justice, and to the inconvenience of the public." This north pavement or base, as it were, to the Courts, "was intended to be 15 feet in width—not an inch too much for a pavement which has to accommodate not only the crowd ordinarily passing along the Strand, but also the people having business in, and the inevitable loungers in front of, the Courts of Justice when the Courts are sitting. The right place for a refuge is undoubtedly about 100 feet to the west of the memorial. The roadway at this point, being wider, would admit of a larger refuge, and it would much better serve the convenience of passengers to the most important entrance of the new Courts." Moreover, so far as we can judge from the published verbal description, the intended memorial—however sumptuous in material it may be, and ornate in form, and even if seen alone, it should prove to be "a thing of beauty," as it is fondly described by Mr. J. H. Bedford, the Chairman of the City Lands Committee—it cannot certainly harmonise with anything surrounding it; nor will it be enshrined, as it were, in isolation, like the columns at Rome were. A structure 37 ft. high, and only 5 ft. wide, must assume the general form of an extremely narrow turret, campanile, or obelisk, corresponding with nothing in its neighbourhood; it should have posts and chains about it, not only for its protection, but to give it an aspect of stability (which would take at least 4 ft. more from the roadway), and, even so, it must look ridiculous when seen springing from the roofs of omnibuses and cabs. If the City Common Council and its agents are not acting in a spirit of self-glorification and self-seeking; if they simply wish to signalise their sentimental and archaeological interest in old Temple Bar, why do they not re-erect the time-worn and grimy old stones—say close by, in the Temple, as near as possible to their former site?

The Royal Academicians propose, it is said, shortly to bring under consideration a long-needed and much-called-for reform—i.e., the reduction of the works admissible for exhibition at Burlington House to four for Academicians, three for Associates, and two for outsiders. If this reform be carried out, about 300 more oil-paintings may be accommodated, and the whole tone of the exhibition will be raised, for only each painter's best works would be sent in. In the enormous galleries of the Paris Salon only two works are allowed from the greatest artist in France. There seems to be a desire also to take some measures to check the mischief from many points of view of the increasing size of the canvases sent in. Only one work beyond stated moderate dimensions should be admissible from any artist, and certainly only one full-length portrait. The size also of the larger works should be restricted, except in very exceptional cases, such as that of a monumental or public work. In many instances a whole or half-length figure or figures lifesize would be seen to greater advantage hung somewhat higher than the present line, so as to admit of a row of small cabinet works beneath. The dado in all the rooms, but especially in the Great Room (where it is highest), should also be lowered.

The Institute of Art, 9, Conduit-street, which was established for the exhibition of art-work of all kinds, especially by ladies, announces a winter exhibition, to open on Nov. 1 next; and exhibits are to be forwarded a fortnight before the opening. For the privilege of exhibiting, membership is necessary in the first instance. "Instructive objets d'art," not the production of the exhibitor, are also eligible for exhibition and sale. Particulars may be had of the secretary, Captain Oswald B. Niven. The institute has made considerable progress in its recent exhibitions, and its lists of distinguished lady "patronesses" and council are much extended.

The school of art for ladies, established so successfully by Mrs. E. M. Ward at 6, William-street, Lowndes-square, will open for the winter term on the 15th inst. The visitors who have consented to attend during the ensuing three months are Messrs. Millais, Calderon, and Frith.

A fine marble bust of the first Duke of Marlborough, by Rysbrach, the gift of the Rev. Thomas William Webb, Vicar of Hardwick, Herefordshire, to the British Museum, has been placed in the entrance-hall.

A technical college for the north of England was inaugurated in Newcastle-on-Tyne yesterday week.

A portrait of the late Dr. Fairbank, surgeon to her Majesty, has been executed by Mr. Charles Hollis for the committee of the Albert Institute, Windsor. The picture is of lifesize, and will be hung in the hall of the institute.

Mr. Ford Madox-Brown has completed the second of the mural paintings with which he was commissioned for the decoration of the Townhall at Manchester. The subject is "The Romans building a fort at Mancunian."

Our sober Yorkshire friends will be in a state of unwonted excitement this month. The triennial Musical Festival at Leeds, from the 13th to the 16th inclusive, promises to come off with unprecedented éclat. And the Jubilee of the Halifax Literary and Philosophical Society will be celebrated by the president, Mr. J. W. Davis, and council from the 26th to the 29th inst. inclusive, with proceedings and entertainments ranging from a lecture by Dr. Spottiswoode, President of the Royal Society, to a ball in the Drill Hall, which will be elaborately decorated for the occasion. The most novel part of the arrangements will be the exhibition, in the museum and other rooms, of a collection of fine oak furniture of the seventeenth century, in which the parish is rich, together with tapestry, pictures, pottery, and other objects. The pillory and executioner's axe, which for many generations have been preserved at Wakefield, will be lent by the lady of the manor. The collections will remain open to the public a fortnight after the 29th.

The committee of the New South Wales Academy of Art have purchased pictures in the English Court at the late Exhibition in Sydney of the value of £4660.

The death, at the early age of forty-two, is announced of M. Jules Jacquemart, best known by his admirable paintings and etchings of still-life; many of the latter illustrate his father's books on furniture, &c.

The execution of the grand public monument to be erected in Rome to Victor Emmanuel is to be subject to competition, to be open to sculptors of all nations. No conditions as to design, style, or selection of site are imposed, the only stipulation being that the total cost of the monument when completed shall not exceed 9,000,000*fr.* The models, which may bear the name and address of the sculptor or a motto on the cover of a sealed letter, are to be sent in, addressed to the Secretary of the Royal Commission at the Ministry of the Interior, not before Aug. 25, and not later than Sept. 25, 1881. Three prizes of 50,000*fr.*, 30,000*fr.*, and 20,000*fr.* will be given respectively to the authors of the three best models, which are to remain the property of the State; but the Royal Commissioners do not bind themselves to give the commission for the monument to any of the prize-winners.

The Science and Art Department lately decided to depute an officer to India to make purchases of Indian art-objects to complete the collections exhibited at the India Museum, South Kensington. It is announced that Mr. Caspar Purdon Clarke has been appointed to this mission, and that he will leave for India on the 7th inst. A fund of about £8000 has been placed at his disposal, of which £3000 has been contributed by the India Office, this sum being the unexpended balance of the money received on account of the exhibition of the Prince of Wales's Indian presents in 1876, and reserved by his Royal Highness for the purpose of promoting the interests of Indian art.

SKETCHES AT BRAEMAR.

Braemar, which is that part of Deeside, or the valley of the Dee, lying above the Balmoral district, extends from the junction of the Garry-alt or Garrawalt, near the Bridge of Dee, below the forest of Ballochbuie, to the opening of Glen Ey and Glen Lui on either side, in the direction of east to west. The river, about the centre of this spacious valley, having received the tributary streams of the Linn of the Quoich and of the Cluny, becomes wider, deeper, and more tranquil, while the green strath expands to a considerable breadth; yet barred on the east side by the steep bank, partly overgrown with pines, from which the sharp granite peak of Craig Cluny rises directly above the high road. Invercauld House, with its lofty and massive tower, backed by the wooded hill, stands on the left bank of the Dee, and Braemar Castle, an ancient mansion of Scottish nobility, erected four centuries ago, and still, though rebuilt in later times, preserving its original character, with the old fashion of embattled turrets, is situated on the right or south bank of the river. A little above the castle, which belongs to the Earl of Fife, is the village bearing the name of Castleton of Braemar, shown in our illustration, from a photograph by Mr. G. W. Wilson, of Aberdeen. It is a convenient place for the headquarters and rendezvous of tourists, and it often happens that the Queen and her family, or the visitors of high rank at Balmoral Castle, pass through this place on their way to various excursions among the mountains and glens, in the Forest of Mar to the north-west, or Blair Athol and Glen Tilt in a south-west direction. There are two good hotels at Castleton, the Fife Arms and the Invercauld Arms, which share the Royal patronage, we are told, upon these occasions; her Majesty, with considerate kindness, being accustomed to change horses, in going up the road, at one of these houses, and at the other house when she comes back, so as to avoid giving any excuse for jealousy, or even a feeling of disappointment. We desire to be equally fair and impartial, though our Artist's sketch of the arrival of the stage-coach at Castleton of Braemar represents that vehicle stopping at the Fife Arms, where some of the visitors appear to have been made to feel quite at home. The distance from Ballater is about eighteen miles, and the fare by the coach is four shillings; it arrives daily at half-past twelve, passing Balmoral, and starts on its return journey at half-past four in the afternoon. There is a short line of railway from Ballater to Aberdeen.

Professor Tyndall is to deliver the presidential address at the establishment of the Glasgow Sunday Society. The object of the society is to secure the opening of museums, art-galleries, libraries, and gardens on Sunday.

A goat show was held at Brighton yesterday week under the auspices of the local branch of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the exhibits being confined to goats worked in the small chariots plying for hire on the Marine front. With the exception of five only, the whole of the licensed goats were entered, and the first prize carried with it a handsome collar with brass bosses and a plate inscribed "Prize Goat, 1880" to be worn by the animal to which it was awarded. Prizes were also awarded to the goat-boys for cleanliness and kindness.

OBITUARY.

VISCOUNT MOUNTMORES.

The Right Hon. Sir William Browne de Montmorency, Viscount Mountmorres, of Castle-morres, in the county of Kilkenny, in the Peerage of Ireland, a Baronet of that part of the United Kingdom, was murdered, near his seat, Ebor Hall, Clonbur, in the county of Galway, on the 25th ult. His Lordship was born April 21, 1832, the eldest son of the Very Rev.

Hervey, fourth Viscount Mountmorres, Dean of Achonry, by Sarah, his wife, daughter of William Shaw, Esq., of Temple Hill, and succeeded his father Jan. 23, 1872. He was educated at Kilkenny College, and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in Science honours, 1853. He was a magistrate for the county of Galway, and it was on his way home from attending the Court of Petty Sessions that he was barbarously assassinated. Lord Mountmorres married, Nov. 12, 1862, Harriet, second daughter of the late George Broadrick, Esq., of Hamphill Stubbs, and granddaughter of Sir R. Fletcher, Bart., and leaves a young family of two sons and two daughters. The principal estates of the Lords Mountmorres were carried into the Pratt family through the marriage of the Rev. Joseph Pratt, of Cabra Castle, in the county of Cavan, with Sarah, daughter of Hervey, Viscount Mountmorres. Their second son, Hervey Pratt, took the surname of De Montmorency on succeeding to the property of his maternal ancestors. The result was that the male heirs were deprived of their estates, and the ill-fated nobleman whose death we record succeeded to an almost landless title.

LORD GEORGE HENRY CAVENDISH.

Lord George Henry Cavendish, of Ashford Hall, late M.P. for North Derbyshire, J.P. and D.L., died on the 23rd ult. His Lordship, born Aug. 19, 1810, was the second son of William Cavendish, M.P. for Aylesbury, by Louisa, his wife, eldest daughter of Cornelius, first Lord Lismore, and was grandson of George Augustus Henry, first Earl of Burlington, who was third son of William, fourth Duke of Devonshire, K.G. Lord George was thus next brother of the present Duke of Devonshire, K.G., on whose succession to the Peerage, in 1858, he obtained a patent of precedence as the younger son of a Duke. He received his education at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, and was formerly Captain 2nd Derbyshire Militia. He was also Hon. Colonel 3rd Battalion Derbyshire Rifle Volunteers, and sat in Parliament for the northern division of that county from 1834 until the dissolution this year. His Lordship married, July 4, 1835, Louisa, youngest daughter of Henry, second Earl of Harewood, and leaves surviving issue one son, Captain James Cavendish, R.A., and two daughters, the Hon. Mrs. Egerton and Mrs. Henry Robert Brand.

LORD FRANCIS CONYNGHAM.

Lord Francis Nathaniel Conyngham, J.P. and D.L., died on the 14th ult., at his residence, Muirshiel, Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire. He was born Sept. 24, 1832, the younger son of Francis Nathaniel, second Marquis Conyngham, K.P., G.C.H., P.C., by Lady Jane, his wife, daughter of Field Marshal Henry William, first Marquis of Anglesey; and was married, Sept. 28, 1857, to the Hon. Georgina Charlotte, fifth daughter of Charles, first Lord Tredegar. He was educated at the Royal Naval College, and in 1846 entered the Royal Navy, from which he retired as Lieutenant in 1860. During the war with Russia he served in the Baltic at Bomarsund, and also took part in the operations against Sebastopol and at the capture of the Kinburn forts. He represented the county of Clare in Parliament from 1857 to 1859, and again from 1874 to 1880. In politics he supported the Home-Rule party.

SIR R. E. WILMOT-HORTON, BART.

Sir Robert Edward Wilmot-Horton, fourth Baronet, of Osmaston, in the county of Derby, D.L., died on the 22nd ult., at his seat, Catton Hall, Derby. He was born Jan. 29, 1808, the eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir Robert John Wilmot-Horton, third Baronet, by Anne, his wife, eldest daughter of Mr. Eusebius Horton, of Catton, Derbyshire, and succeeded to the title at his father's death, in 1841. He was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1846 he served as High Sheriff of Derbyshire. Sir Robert married, March 20, 1842, Margaret, youngest daughter of the Rev. Andrew Kersteman, of Brencley, Kent, Rector of Bermondsey, and widow of Mr. Robert Algeo, but had no issue. The baronetcy, created Oct. 10, 1772, has consequently devolved on his only surviving brother, the Rev. Sir George Lewis Wilmot-Horton, fifth Baronet, who was born Nov. 8, 1825, and married, July 24, 1849, Frances Augusta, daughter of Mr. Henry Pitches and Lady Amelia Sophia Boyce. The late Baronet assumed in 1842 the surname of Wilmot only, and in 1871, on the death of his mother, resumed the additional surname of Horton.

SIR VERE EDMOND DE VERE, BART.

Sir Vere Edmond De Vere, third Baronet, of Currah Chase, county Limerick, died on the 23rd ult. at his seat near Adare. He was born Oct. 12, 1808, the eldest son of Sir Aubrey De Vere, second Baronet (who assumed the surname of De Vere in lieu of that of Hunt), by Mary, his wife, elder daughter of Stephen Edward Rice, Esq., of Mount Trenchard, county Limerick, and received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge. Sir Vere was a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Limerick, and succeeded his father as third Baronet July 5, 1846. He married, Jan. 9, 1838, Mary Lucy, eldest daughter of Rowland Standish, Esq., of Scaleby Castle, and Farley Hill, Berks, but had no issue. The title passes to his next brother, now Sir Stephen Edward De Vere, barrister-at-law, born July 26, 1812, formerly M.P. for Limerick.

MR. GEORGE BROWNE, Q.C.

Mr. George Browne, Q.C., Recorder of Ludlow, died on the 19th ult., at Calverley Park, Tunbridge Wells. He was born in 1825, in Jamaica, of which island his grandfather was Attorney-General. He was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A., 1849, in which year he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple. Mr. Browne joined the Oxford Circuit, was appointed Recorder of Ludlow in January, 1873, and was made a Q.C. in the present year. He married, in 1869, Eliza, youngest daughter of J. Greatorex, Esq., of Cleveland-square, Hyde Park. He was author of several legal treatises.

We have also to record the deaths of—
Lady Cooper (Anne), widow of Sir William Henry Cooper,

Bart., of Chilton Lodge, Hungerford, who died in 1836, and daughter of Colonel Kemys-Tynte, M.P.

Colonel John Watkins, late 5th Native Cavalry, on the 16th ult., at 1, Montpelier-square, S.W., in his ninetyeth year.

The Rev. John Frampton, Honorary Canon of Gloucester, and Vicar of Tebury, to which he was appointed as far back as 1828, in his eighty-second year.

The Hon. Alfred Hood, formerly of the 5th Foot, on the 14th ult., aged thirty-four. He was youngest son of Samuel, third Viscount Hood, by Mary Isabella, his wife, daughter and heiress of Richard John Tibbits, Esq., of Barton Seagrave, and was brother of the present Viscount Hood.

Mr. Serjeant Augustine Sargood, of Norfolk-terrace, Brighton, and Crown Office-row, Temple, on the 14th ult., at Frankfurt, aged sixty-five. He was called to the Bar in 1846, and was formerly the leading Counsel in the Bankruptcy Court. He obtained the dignity of the coif in 1868.

Mr. Emanuel Hutchins, of Ardnagashel, in the county of Cork, J.P., on the 9th ult., at 95, Lower Leeson-street, Dublin, aged fifty-seven. He was eldest son of Samuel Hutchins, Esq., of Ardnagashel and Fortlands, J.P., by Frances Camac, his wife, second daughter of Mr. Arthur Robert Camac Newburgh.

Lieutenant-Colonel Morton Parker Eden, late Royal Artillery, on the 18th ult., at Fulham, aged forty-four. He was elder son of Lieutenant-General Morton Eden, by Louisa Anne, his wife, daughter of Mr. George Robert Eyres, and was descended from Sir Robert Eden, first Baronet, Governor of Maryland.

Assistant-Commissary-General Henry Clutterbuck Lewis, commissariat officer in charge of the home district, at the age of forty-three years. He entered the service in 1854, and served throughout the Eastern campaign, including the siege of Sebastopol, and also the China expedition, for which he was awarded the Crimean, Turkish, and China medals.

Mr. G. F. Grace, the youngest of the three brothers, the celebrated cricketers. Mr. Grace played only recently in the match with the Australian team, and since then in other leading matches. He was but twenty-nine years of age, and his loss is universally regretted, his geniality of character having rendered him very popular.

Mr. Basil Sparrow, of Gosfield Place, near Halstead, Essex, J.P. and D.L., head of the Chelmsford banking firm of Messrs. Sparrow, Tufnell, and Co. He was second son of Mr. John Goodeve Sparrow, of Gosfield Place, by Dorothy, his wife, eldest daughter of the Rev. Basil Beridge, of Algarkirk, Lincolnshire. He married, 1846, Julia, daughter of Mr. John Scratton, of Prittlewell Priory, Southend.

Boswell Middleton Jalland, Esq., of Holderness House, Hull, J.P. and D.L., on the 22nd ult., aged ninety-one. He was elder son of John Jalland, Esq., by Mary, his wife, daughter of Boswell Middleton, Esq., of Boroughbridge. He married, April 10, 1851, Emily, only child of John Williams, Esq., of Penlee, Devon; and leaves three sons and one daughter.

Major Alexander Penrose Miller, Governor of the Military Prison, Gosport, late 92nd Highlanders, on the 18th ult., aged sixty-three. He was son of Mr. Thomas Miller, of Glenlee and Barskimming, by Edwina, his wife, daughter of Sir Alexander Penrose Gordon-Cuming, Bart., and was brother to the late Sir William Miller, Bart., of Glenlee. He married Julia Monica, daughter of Mr. S. Shiel, of Ballyshannon, and leaves issue.

Mr. John Templeton Lucas, at the early age of forty-four. The eldest son of the late John Lucas, whose popularity was achieved by his successful portraits of the Royal family and the late Duke of Wellington, Mr. Lucas was an exhibitor in the Royal Academy and the Society of British Artists, and was the author of a farce called "Brown the Martyr," produced at the Court Theatre, and of a little volume of fairy tales called "Prince Ubbely Bubbles."

Miss Geraldine Jewsbury, well-known in the literary world, on the 22nd ult., in Burnwood-place, Edgware-road, in her sixty-ninth year. She was authoress, amongst other novels, of "Zoë, or the History of Two Lives," "The Half Sisters," "Marian Withers," "Constance Herbert," "The History of an Adopted Child," "The Sorrows of Gentility," "Right or Wrong," and of a story for children, "Angelo, or the Pine-Forest in the Alps." She also co-operated with Lady Morgan in her literary labours.

William Holland Bickford Coham, Esq., of Dunsland and Coham, North Devon, and Treveddow Manor, Cornwall, J.P. and D.L., on the 22nd ult., at the first-named seat. He was elder son of the Rev. William Bickford Coham, of Coham and Dunsland, by Augusta Mary, his wife, eldest daughter of Joseph Davie Bassett, Esq., of Heanton Court and Watermouth, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. He married, Sept. 3, 1857, Dora Elizabeth Louisa, youngest daughter of the late General Sir Hopton Stratford Scott, K.C.B., of Woodville, Lucan, in the county of Dublin.

Alderman Sir Sydney Waterlow, M.P., on Monday presided at a council of the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund, when the suspension of the grant of £525 to the Eastbourne Convalescent Hospital, owing to the charges of Dr. Glover, was discussed. After hearing both sides, the following decision was arrived at:—"This committee, having heard a statement made by Dr. Glover, with reference to his complaints against the Eastbourne Convalescent Hospital, and having been attended by a deputation from that hospital, are of opinion, for the following reasons, that the grant originally recommended by them should be confirmed—(1) That the complaints made by Dr. Glover refer to facts, which occurred at the end of 1876, which were entirely disapproved of by the acting authorities; and (2) that although, as admitted by the deputation, the hospital has not been managed by a committee of the character contemplated by Rule 4 of the fund, having hitherto been controlled by trustees, yet the hospital authorities now promise to appoint for the future a properly constituted committee."

An appeal on behalf of the objects of the General Domestic Servants' Benevolent Institution is being made by the president, Lord Ebury, and the committee, to masters for a larger amount of support. The society was instituted to afford to domestic servants of good character such assistance in old age, sickness, or misfortune as their case required. The association was also formed as a benevolent society for servants, which was to give pensions and occasional assistance to the extent that the funds at the disposal of the committee would allow. It is shown that during the thirty-one years of its existence it has afforded pensions to 165 individuals, seventy-four of whom are now in the receipt of sums varying from £15 to £20 per annum, and it has given temporary assistance to a much greater number who have required small sums to tide them over unavoidable temporary difficulties. It has, besides, maintained registration, which has been the means of obtaining situations for several thousand servants out of place, and a sum of £17,000 has been accumulated.

CHESS.

T G (Sneathwick).—The solution of the Brunswick problem is not commonplace, but the only defence you notice, 1. P to B 3rd, is so. You are right as regards No. 1906. Look at No. 1908 again.

L C (Malta).—In Problem No. 1905, the answer to your proposed defence, 1. P takes R, is 2. P to Q 4th. Mate.

G de C (Ross).—The "touch and move" law is not applicable to the case. The move made must be retraced and the King moved out of check, or a piece or Pawn must be interposed. Checkmate is possible without either party having lost a piece: witness the "Fool's Mate."

1. P to K 4th. P to K 4th. 2. P to K 4th. Q to R 5th. Mate.

H H (Broadmoor).—The key move of No. 1906 is 1. R to K 5th. The problem is not the composition of the gentleman named in your letter.

P J (Broadmoor).—The solution is given below.

F J K (Vienna).—All very acceptable. Thanks.

W B (Caversham).—The three-move mate is effected by 1. R to B 4th (ch), 2. B to K 4th, and 3. P to B 3rd (checkmate).

J R H (Halifax, N.S.).—In the position described, the Pawn advanced can be captured en passant. Your solution of No. 1904 is correct.

E G.—There is no error in your solution of No. 1906.

H B (Prestbury) and D U.—There are several solutions besides the author's—1. B takes P (ch), 1. R to Q sq, and 1. R to Q B sq, all equally effective.

J T (Kingussie).—Thanks for your note. The problem shall have early insertion.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1907 received from T Guest, Pierce Jones, K Halton (Odesa), R S P (Marseilles), H Jameson, S Wilton, and J W Lawrence.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1908 received from Emile Frau, W Burr, J Bumstead, Lincopend (Sweden), Jack and Dan, B F, A Snellen, H Hampton, Pierce Jones, S Wilton, and J W Lawrence.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1909 received from H B, East Marden, Lulu, Julia Short, Shadforth, L Sharswood, S Farrant, Ernest Sharswood, Nerina, N Warner, R Gray, M O'Halloran, E Elsbury, R Ingersoll, R Jessop, C S Cox, T Greenbank, G L Mayne, An Old Hand, H Blacklock, R S P, Kitten, S Wilton, J W Lawrence, Ben Nevill, D Templeton, C Oswald, A Kentish Man, D W Kell, C Darragh, Jupiter Junior, H Langford, Elsie, B L Dyke, H Barrett, G Postbrooke, T Guest, W Biddle, Louis Spencer, Emile Frau, E Fleetham, Carioca, Alpha, W Burr, J Neveu, E Louden, J Glossop, Julia Short, B H Brooks, Smutch, E F (Winchester), A O Edwards, J W W, A Rowley, C T B (Manchester), W M Curtis, Norman Rumbelow, H F K, F Reynier, James Dobson, Pierce Jones, R S P, and S Wilton.

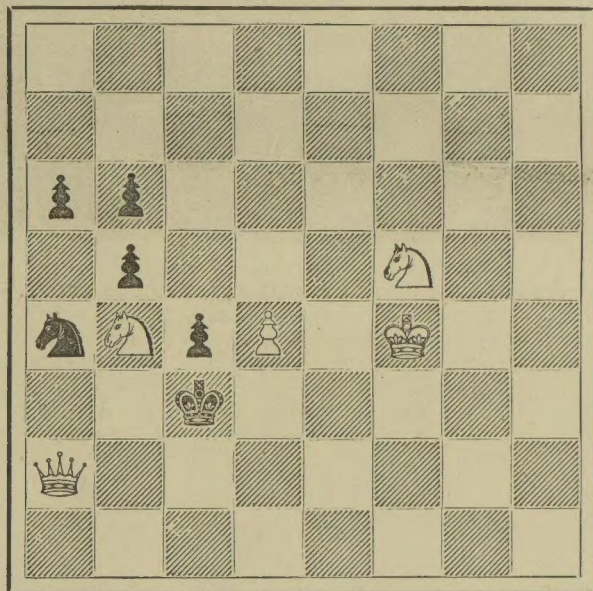
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1908.

WHITE. BLACK. 1. Kt to Q 4th. Any move. 2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 1911.

By C. W., of Sumbury.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Played at Simpson's Divan, between the Rev. S. W. EARNshaw and Mr. MASON.—(Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE (Mr. E.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. E.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	16. R to K sq	Q takes Kt
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	17. R takes B	
3. B to Kt 5th	B to B 4th		
A defence that is somewhat, if not altogether, out of fashion, but which leads to a livelier game than the line of play now adopted.			
4. P to B 3rd	K Kt to K 2nd	18. Q to B 3rd	R to Kt 4th
5. P to Q 4th	P takes P	19. Q R to K sq	Q to K Kt 3rd
6. P takes P	B to Kt 5th (ch)	20. Q to K 3rd	Q R to K B sq
7. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q 4th	21. R takes Q B P	B to B 6th
8. P to K 5th	Castles	22. P to K Kt 3rd	Q to K R 4th
9. Castles	P to B 3rd	23. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to R sq
10. P takes P	R takes P	24. P to K R 4th	
11. B to K Kt 5th	R to B 2nd		
12. B takes Q Kt	P takes B		
13. Kt to K 5th	R to B 4th		
14. Kt takes P	Q to K sq		
15. B takes Kt	B takes B		

Played between the Rev. G. A. MACDONNELL and another Amateur. (Sicilian Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q 4th	19. Kt to K 4th	P to Q 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	20. B to B 5th	Q to R 5th
3. Kt to B 3rd	P to K 3rd	21. Q to Kt 5th	
4. B to Kt 5th	K Kt to K 2nd		
5. Castles	P to Q R 3rd		
6. B takes Kt	Kt takes B		
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P		
8. Kt takes P	B to B 4th		
9. B to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd		
10. Q to Q 2nd	Castles		
11. Q R to Q sq	P to B 4th		
12. P takes P	B takes Kt		
13. B takes B	R takes P		
14. P to B 4th	P to Q Kt 4th		
15. P to K Kt 4th			

This somewhat risky attack, converting a dull opening into a lively game, is quite in Mr. Macdonnell's style.

15. B to B 2nd	R to B 2nd	31. R to K Kt sq	Q to Q 4th
16. B to B 2nd	B to Kt 2nd	32. P to Kt 3rd	P to Q 4th
17. Q R to K sq	Q R to K B sq	33. R to Kt 5th	P to R 5th
18. P to B 5th	Kt to Q sq	34. R to Q Kt 5th	B to B 3rd
		35. P to B 4th	P takes Kt P
		36. R P takes P	P takes P
		37. P takes P	

White eventually won with his passed pawn.

A match, to be conducted by telegraph, is arranged between the clubs of Liverpool and Calcutta, all the difficulties suggestive of expense having been surmounted by a signal code framed to meet every conceivable emergency, and invented by an ingenious Liverpoolian. There was one word omitted from the code for which the inventor declined to provide an equivalent. It was "resigns," and when reproached with the omission, he owned he had not thought of it. This looks promising. The Liverpool Chess Club, we are pleased to record, is in a highly flourishing condition. The members are provided with a spacious room, and a library superior in completeness to that of any chess club in England of which we have had experience; it consists of 136 volumes, and comprises complete sets of the *Illustrated London News*, the old *Chessplayers' Chronicle* (Staunton's, Brien's, and Löwenthal's), the *Westminster Papers*, *Palamede*, an original Ruy Lopez, all modern works upon the game, besides innumerable cuttings from newspaper chess columns.

The Brunswick problem, published in our issue of the 4th ult., appears to have exercised the minds of many of our correspondents; but it is noteworthy that this week all the successful solvers acknowledge that they have been obliged to resort to the aid of the board and movement of the pieces. Even so regarded, the problem is by no means easy of solution, as the number of failures sufficiently testify. In compliance with the request of our readers we give the solution here:—

WHITE. BLACK. 1. Q to Kt 7th. Kt to K B 4th. 2. Q to Q 5th. Kt takes Q. 3. R to K 4th (ch). K takes R. 4. R to K 6th. Mate.

If Black play 1. Kt to K 3rd, White must then continue with 2. Q to K 4th (ch), 3. R to B 5th (ch), and 4. R to Q 5th, mates. If 1. B to R 5th, then 2. R from B 6th to Q 6th, B takes P; 3. Q to K 4th (ch), and mates next move.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated June 16, 1879) with a codicil (dated July 2, 1880) of the Right Hon. Charles Hugh, Baron Clifford, late of Ugbrooke Park, Chudleigh, Devon, who died on Aug. 5 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by Lewis Henry Hugh, Lord Clifford, the son, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £180,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife pecuniary legacies amounting together to £2500, and the dividends of £23,000 for life; to his two younger sons, Walter Joseph Hugh and William Charles Ignatius, £20,000 each, and a further sum of £10,200 each on the death of their mother; to his three daughters, Bertha Mary Agnes, Cecilia Mary, and Emma Mary Agnes, £10,000 each, and £2200 each on the death of their mother; and he provides that if, before attaining twenty-five, either of his said sons take holy orders or become professed in religion, or either of his said daughters become professed in religion, in the Roman Catholic Church, the portions of such sons are to be reduced to £5000, and of such daughters to £2500; and to his daughters Mary Lucy Constance and Edith Teresa Mary, £60 per annum each, in addition to what he gave them on their becoming professed in religion. All the family diamonds, plate, pictures, books, furniture, and ecclesiastical plate, vestments, and furniture are to go, devolve, and remain as heirlooms with Ugbrooke House. The deceased peer devises all his real estate to his eldest son, and, subject to the employment of £20,000 in the payment of any charges on the family estates, gives him his residuary personal estate absolutely.

The will (dated Jan. 27, 1875) of Sir William Mordaunt Milner, Bart., late of Nun Appleton Hall, Tadcaster, Yorkshire, who died on April 13 last at Cairo, was proved on the 15th ult. by Sir Frederick George Milner, Bart., the brother and sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £7000. The testator leaves to Mr. Newcomb Mason his half share in the horse Royalist, if it should belong to him at his death; and all other his real and personal estate to his said brother.

The will (dated Oct. 23, 1879) of Mr. William Udall, late of Park Mount, Edgbaston, Warwickshire, who died on July 26 last, was proved on the 8th ult. by William Udall, the son, Daniel Symonds, and Thomas John Pitfield, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £200,000. The testator leaves to his daughter Jane £3000, the same as he had already given to his other children; to his executors £200 each; and the residue of his real and personal property upon trust as to one sixth equal part for each of his children—Mrs. Mary Anne Pitfield, William Udall, Mrs. Honoria Timmis, John Symonds Udall, Edward Udall, and Miss Jane Udall.

The will (dated March 21, 1879) of Mrs. Eliza Hamerton, late of No. 17, Clarendon-square, Leamington, who died on July 7 last, was proved on the 8th ult. by the Rev. Barwell Ewins Worthington Bennett and Thomas Salt, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. Subject to a few legacies, the testatrix gives all her real and personal estate to her son, Lawrence Collingwood Hamerton.

The Irish probate, granted on Aug. 9 last, at Kilkenny, of the will (dated Dec. 31, 1879) with a codicil (dated June 28, 1880) of Mr. George Leopold Bryan, M.P., late of Jenkins-town, Kilkenny, who died on June 24 last, granted to Edmund Mansfield, the sole executor, has now been sealed in London, the aggregate personal estate within the jurisdiction of the High Courts of Justice of England and Ireland being sworn under £25,000. The testator leaves to his executor £500; to Miss Mary Kelly an annuity of £500; to his nephew, the Hon. Richard Eustace Bellew, the fourth son of his sister, Baroness Bellew, a rentcharge of £300 per annum, to be increased to £500 per annum on the death of Lady Elizabeth Georgina Bryan. Subject to this rentcharge, he devises all his lands and hereditaments in Ireland and England to his nephew, the Hon. George Leopold Bellew, the third son of his said sister; and the residue of the personality is to go in the same manner.

The will (dated Oct. 21, 1875) with a codicil (dated May 11, 1877) of the Rev. John Harman, late of the Vicarage, St. James's, Enfield Highway, who died on Aug. 16 last, was proved on the 1st ult. by Ferdinand Antonio Echazal and John Harman, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. The testator desired to be buried in his cassock and surplice.

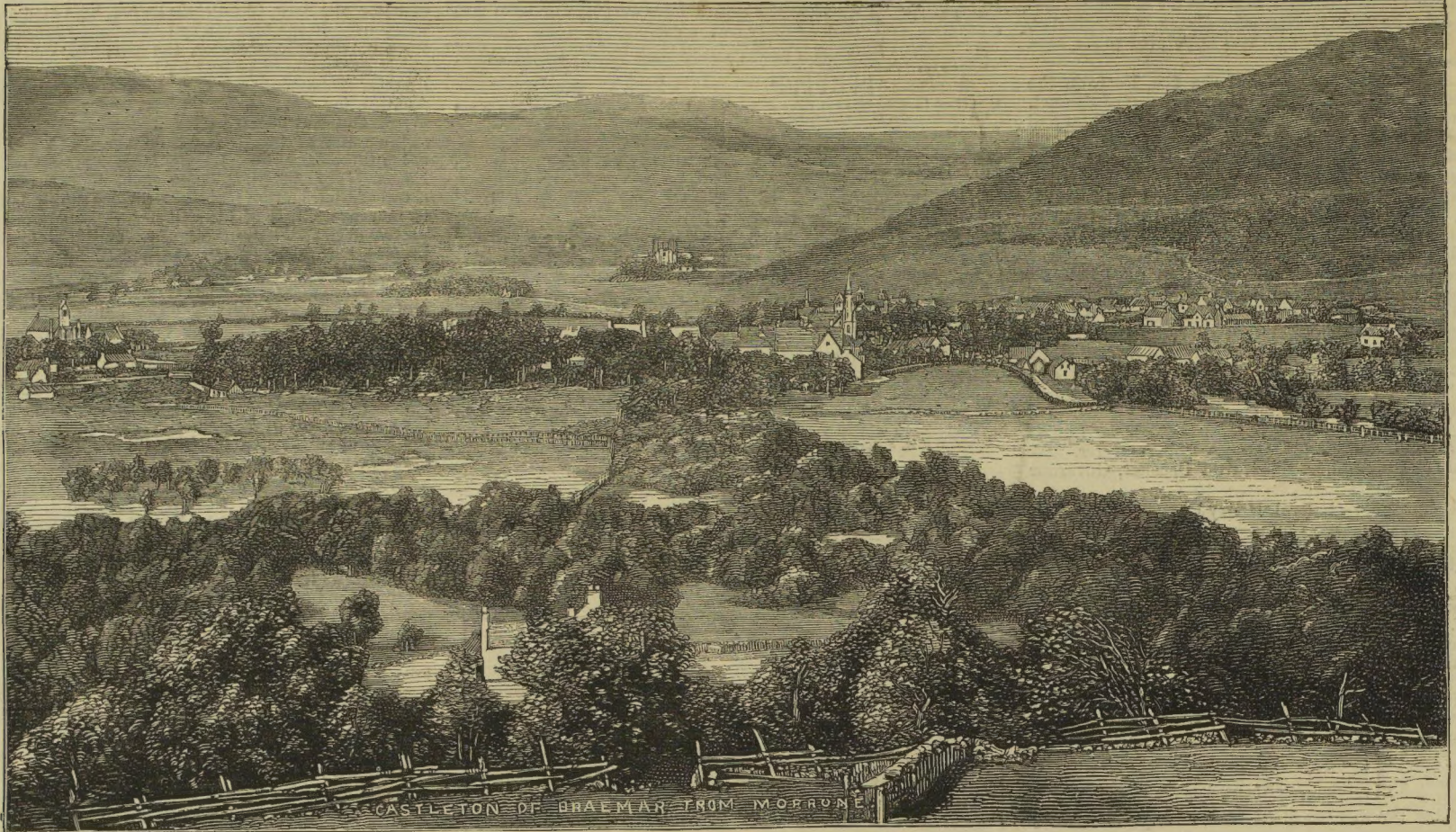
The will (dated May 17, 1880) of Mr. John Holloway, late of Brunswick Lodge, Brixton-road, who died on Aug. 11 last, was proved on the 4th ult. by Cornelius Quin, John Kirk, and Mrs. Dinah Kirk, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000. The testator directs his horse to be destroyed so soon as possible after his decease in the presence of one or more of his executors; and he bequeaths £5000 Consols to the institution known as the Job and Postmasters' Coach Proprietors', Horse-dealers, and Livery Stable-keepers' Provident Fund, and numerous other legacies. As to the residue of his property, real and personal, he gives £50 to the Brixton, Streatham-hill, Herne-hill, and Tulse-hill Dispensary; and subject thereto for the Cancer Hospital, Fulham-road, and the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Fulham-road, in equal shares.

The will (dated Nov. 30, 1872) of Miss Mary Windle, late of Stanley Villa, Oxford, who died on July 11 last, has been proved by Miss Sarah Windle, the sister, and sole executrix, to whom she leaves all her real and personal estate absolutely. The personal estate is sworn under £9000. The charitable bequests which have been announced in some of our contemporaries were only given in the event of Miss Sarah Windle, the universal legatee, predeceasing the testatrix; but as this event did not happen, these bequests do not take effect.

The will (dated Jan. 31, 1877) of the Right Rev. Thomas Brown, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop, late of Lower Bullingham, near Hereford, who died on April 12 last, was proved on the 2nd ult. by the Right Rev. John Hedley, D.D., the Rev. Peter Lewis, and the Rev. William Williams, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £6000. The testator gives and bequeaths all his freehold, copyhold, leasehold, and personal property to his executors as joint tenants.

A return has been issued, as a Parliamentary paper, of the fees received by the Registrars of Deeds and Wills for the county of Middlesex in 1878 and 1879, the expenses of the office, and the net amount paid to the surviving Registrar and to the Queen's Remembrancer. The present Registrars are Lord Truro and the Queen's Remembrancer, the latter of whom never attends to official duties at the Registry. Lord Truro superintends the office and staff, and attends whenever his services are required. The fees in 1878 amounted to £14,657 0s. 5d., and in 1879 to £15,381 4s., making a total of £30,038 4s. 5d.; the expenses in these years amounted to £10,271 9s. 10d.; leaving £20,766 14s. 7d. to be divided between Lord Truro and the Queen's Remembrancer.

Mr. Paynton Piggott has been elected chief constable of Norfolk, vacant by the resignation of Colonel Black. Mr. Piggott was the deputy chief-constable of the county.



SKETCHES IN SCOTLAND: CASTLETON OF BRAEMAR, FROM MORRONE.—SEE PAGE 342.



THE EUROPEAN DEMONSTRATION ON THE ADRIATIC COAST: MAP OF THE ALBANIAN AND MONTENEGRIN FRONTIER.—SEE PAGE 338.